Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. — CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1862. — NUMBER 168.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city, per year	$8.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week	.15
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	7.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months	4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	4.00
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00)	1.50
" 3 copies	4.00
" 5 copies	6.00
" 10 copies	10.00
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club	20.00

☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1862.

☞ Secretary Stanton's order on the battle of Somerset is in such admirable good taste that all people will read it and derive fresh courage for the future.

☞ An interesting debate is promised in the Constitutional Convention, to-day, on the banking question; a proposition to tax the old banks out of existence, and to substitute a specie paying State Bank based upon United States and Illinois stocks.

☞ Mr. Diven of New York made an important speech in the House, yesterday, on the conduct of the war, and greater weight attaches to it because he has the name of being the immediate spokesman of Secretary Seward. He wishes the slavery question to be left undisturbed until after the war is over.

☞ The Senate has been polled on the case of Senator Bright, accused of misprision of treason, and it is said to be certain that he will be expelled. It is also considered doubtful if Robert Wilson, the Senatorial appointee from Missouri, be admitted at all to a seat. Mr. Stark of Oregon hangs in the committee.

☞ The great flood in the Ohio river will probably compel the temporary abandonment of Fort Holt, on the Kentucky side opposite Cairo. The 55th Illinois regiment, Col. David Stuart, has arrived at Cairo and been sent to Paducah. The Columbus rebels have occupied the territory on Mayfield Creek, where the expedition from Cairo made its late reconnoisance.

☞ Our Washington dispatches state that Judge Swayne of Ohio has been nominated to the United States Supreme Court, for the vacancy caused by the death of John McLean. The nomination is quite unexpected, but the President has no doubt satisfied himself of the fitness of the new appointee, and from what we know of the man we believe he will realize the expectations of the people. He is a lawyer of Columbus, former law partner of Sam Galloway, and years ago served a term on the bench of the circuit. He has distinguished himself more in the bar than in politics, and has been esteemed a prudent and wise counsellor. It is probable that instead of being called upon to travel the extended circuit of his eminent predecessor he will have a new district created for him, of Ohio and Kentucky, and that two other districts will be made of the remaining States of the Northwest.

INDIAN TRIBES.

W. P. Dole, Esq., Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, is in the city, yesterday, on his way to Kansas, on business of importance concerning the loyalty of the tribes in the Southwest, whom he will visit before his return.

GEN. LANE'S MISSION.

The presence of Gen. Lane in our city, en route to his field of labor in the Southwest, bears living testimony to the truth of the statement, that a new set of books were about being opened in the conduct of this war. His going forth is a harbinger of better results. He draws his sword against rebellion, in the name of Liberty, and under that sign the popular instinct foretells that victory will follow the starry banner borne by his column. He represents an idea that finds a home in every loyal heart—the idea of Freedom and Union. In defense of that, we are ready to sacrifice fortunes and lay down their lives. The rebels proclaim their purpose to establish a Despotism on American soil, whose corner stone is Slavery. The people answer with a shout, Never! The traitors have tendered a plain, unequivocal issue to the country:—Disunion and slavery, and appeal to the arbitrament of the sword. Gen. Lane joins issue, and pleads Union and Freedom, and calls on the hardy sons of the West to follow where he leads. Long live Liberty and the Republic, one and indivisible, is their motto. Hence there will be no waging war on peace principles where he goes. There will be a definite and final settlement of the question as far as his troops advance. The rebels must yield unconditionally or suffer the consequences. His warriors will plant the standard of the Republic in the Southwest, or find a freeman's grave in the sacred effort. The great pulse of the people beats responsive to this purpose, and in their stalwart arm he finds his strength. Lane is merely the indicator of the popular feelings, the pointer on the clock's face, while the people are the spring and that revolves it. He goes forth on his holy mission with the benediction of patriots upon his head, and thirty thousand of their sons intrusted to his leadership.

Lane will be exposed to no fire in the rear from the "powers that be." He will encounter Executive "modifications." The style of dealing with rebellion has the sanction and seal of the President and Cabinet, Gen. McClellan, Congress and the people. Rebel sympathizers and hollow-hearted Unionists may protest and growl, but it will not arrest the avalanche. The rebellion must be crushed, and the *cause* of it removed, to the end that the Union may survive and permanent peace be assured. Monday marks a new era in the management of the war. When the President changed his military Secretary, he did it to inaugurate a more energetic and robust prosecution of the war; he did it for the avowed purpose of striking at the *vitals* of the rebellion. The traitors have discharged all obligation on his part to preserve their "peculiar institution." They have repudiated the Constitution and spit upon it, and trampled it under foot. The obligations of a year ago, do not exist to-day. The sword has cut the knot which our statesmen could not untie, and the rebels struck the blow. *The insurgent States will be restored to the Union as free States.* The decree is entered. The people say, amen! Lane is the right wing of the Army of Union and Freedom. No slave will breathe vital air where his flag waves; and every loyal man will be invited to uphold the "red, white and blue," in whatever way he can render the Union most service.

☞ There are now in Massachusetts 181 banks of issue, with a capital of $67,318,300; an increase of fifty-one banks and thirty millions capital in the last ten years. There are 93 savings banks, (an increase of 48) holding $45,000,000. The gross amount of capital, held both by the banks and the savings banks, at the present time, is upwards of one hundred and twelve millions of dollars—being more than twice as large as it was in 1851.

☞ Major Amasa B. Watson, of the Michigan 8th, wounded at Port Royal Ferry, is in a way of recovery, though he will be unable to resume his duties for two months yet. He will probably come home on a furlough, when well enough to be removed.

☞ The Democratic State Convention of Michigan, to nominate candidates for Governor, etc., is called to meet at Detroit on Wednesday, March 5th.

☞ The Legislature of New York enacts that County Treasurers shall not use the public funds in their power on private specula-

Gov. Dawson of Utah in Trouble—A Woman Involved.

The telegraph announced a few days since that Governor John W. Dawson, of Utah, who left Salt Lake City on the 31st of December, for the East, was pursued, and when about 12 miles on his journey, was whipped and robbed. Seven of the men guilty of the outrage had been arrested, and three of them, while attempting to escape from the officers, were killed. The Salt Lake *News* of January 1st has just come to hand, by which we get some hints at the cause which led to the sudden leave-taking by Governor Dawson of his brief gubernatorial honors in the Mormon Territory. It seems there was a woman in the scrape, and that it was rather necessary His Excellency should bid no formal adieu, but "go at once." The *News* says:

On yesterday (Dec. 30) about 2 o'clock P. M., Gov. Dawson took his departure by the Eastern daily stage, on his return to Indiana, under circumstances somewhat novel and peculiar. For the last eight or ten days previous to his leaving he was confined to his room, and reported to have been very sick, and what was worse, in a state of mental derangement, or in other words, distressingly insane. This report of his physician, not a very popular man in this community, was at first disbelieved, but it was subsequently ascertained to be verily true, and his affliction of a very serious character, so much so that he imagined that he had committed a heinous offense, no less than offering a gross insult to a respectable lady of this city, to whom he requested his physician to offer a large sum of hush money, &c., &c.

From Wednesday till Sunday last, rumor upon rumor was in circulation, and many were the inquiries that were made in relation to the Governor's health and condition, which was reported and generally believed to be no better, but hopelessly worse. Such, also, was reported by his friends on Monday, in consequence of which, great was the surprise when it was announced, on Tuesday morning, that he had made all things ready, and would take the stage for the East on its departure in the afternoon of that day.

The sequel proved that nearly every announcement made by Madame Rumor was true—there was little or no fiction attending the matter. The Governor went and took with him his physician, a Doctor Chambers, late of Winona, Minnesota, and four noted individuals as guards, to-wit: Lott Huntington, Jason and William Luce, and Moroni Clawson, to each of whom, as reported last evening, one hundred dollars is promised, in the event that they guard him faithfully, and prevent his being killed or becoming qualified for the office of chamberlain in a king's palace, till he shall have arrived at and passed the eastern boundary of the Territory. All these things, notwithstanding their resemblance to fiction, are known to be true; and by the stage, to-day, Judge Crosby and Martin, the repudiated quasi ex-Superintendent of Indian Affairs, also go east for reasons best known to themselves. So says report.

Last evening, after Governor Dawson left, fearful and awful disclosures were made. The opinions of the many that the Governor had committed an offence that might endanger his personal safety, in the event the insulted lady had relatives in the Territory, proved to be correct; he had recently done what, under the common law of the country, would, if it had been enforced, caused him to have bitten the dust, and, as soon as he was informed that the deed would be divulged by the injured party, he suddenly became sick and crazy, made his will and sent his physician once and again to offer large rewards to the lady, if she would make affidavit that nothing of the kind reported had transpired.

Gov. Dawson was formerly editor of the Fort Wayne (Ind.) *Times*, and had been in the territory but about two weeks.

☞ Inasmuch as the State of New York pays $150,000 a year for printing, etc., the Comptroller proposes that it be cut down by stringent legislation, abolishing certain old habits and levying a special tax upon banks, insurance companies, railroads, etc., to pay for the printing of reports in their several specialties. The insurance report this year cost $16,000. The publication of the official canvass cost $40,000. This latter sum he proposes to save altogether, in future. It is notorious that of the hundreds of papers designated to publish the canvass, only one (the State paper) puts it in type, and sells to all the others extra sheets to supply the demand. The arrangement is profitable only to the papers themselves. The public gets no benefit from it whatever.

☞ Rev. Samuel F. Rangent, a Catholic priest from New Orleans, chaplain of the 1st Louisiana (rebel) regiment, and who says he was obliged to flee from the South, via Mexico, because he would not serve in the rebel army, has got himself into trouble very speedily upon his arrival at New York. He visited a Broadway concert room and was robbed of $2,000; and next he committed the further folly of prosecuting the proprietor, who comes into court and tells a very bad story of the dominie's drunken amours with a pretty waiter girl.

☞ Col. Williams's regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry passed through our city yesterday on their way to Munfordville, where they will take a position a few miles beyond Green river. They are well supplied with arms, though their horses are not generally up to the requirements of active service.—*Louisville Journal, 27th.*

—This is the regiment whose horses were so severely characterized in Mr. Dawes's speech in the House, the other day.

☞ Three smart darkies, hearing that the Yankees had taken Ship Island, stole a boat at night and set off, and were three days on the way, two days of which they were without food. They came from East Pascagoula, La., and represent that negroes are being impressed into the service, while all the country around was in a high state of alarm lest the Yankees move against New Orleans or Mobile.

☞ While we of the West were having a very unpleasant apology for a snow storm, the East was reveling in a storm of the longest duration on record—four days—leaving from a foot and a-half to three feet on the surface. To finish off, there came a rain to pack it down and make solid sleighing.

☞ "The question now to be settled with regard to the conduct of the war in the revolted States is not so much, Shall the slaves be emancipated, as *Shall we persecute and injure our friends out of regard for our deadly and merciless enemies?* What do the mongers of constitutional quibbles say to this?"

☞ Colonel Charles E. Stuart's regiment, at Kalamazoo, Mich., is now full, 1034 men, with a battery of artillery (148 men) attached. The regiment was mustered in on the 18th, and will be ready to move in a short time. Its destination has not been settled—Louisville or Leavenworth.

☞ The Canadian papers are highly indignant at Secretary Seward's offer to let British troops pass through Maine, and says it will be rejected as a covert and unfriendly attempt to demoralize the regiments by desertion in going through.

☞ Gov. Gamble has appointed Gen. Loan, of St. Joseph,—the militia Brigadier who shows such activity when there is a slave in the case—to a seat on the Supreme Bench of that State.

☞ It cost at least $50,000 to send the 53d Illinois regiment from Chicago to St. Joseph and thence to Cairo, and now regiments are being sent from here and through here to St. Joseph for Lane's Cherokee expedition.

☞ The late flood in the Allegheny River, Pa., cleaned out the oil region of its barreled product, and it was estimated that as many as one thousand barrels were on the river at one time.

☞ Major W. F. M. Arny has arrived at Leavenworth from Washington, and will go South immediately to raise Indians for the Cherokee expedition.

☞ Amasa Stone, Jr., & Co., are erecting a woolen factory in Cleveland, which will cost $60,000.

☞ Hon. Joshua F. Bell will be elected to the Kentucky Legislature in Boyle county, in place of William C. Anderson deceased.

☞ Kansas State scrip sells at Leavenworth at 90 cents.

A SAILOR ON HORSEBACK.—The war correspondent of the Providence *Post*, writing from Camp Brightwood, across the Potomac, tells the following story of one of the men connected with the Fifth Rhode Island Battery: "Not long since one of the riders, a son of old Neptune, got unseated from his horse. The commanding officer came up and reprimanded him, and asked him sternly if he did not know how to ride? He unhesitatingly said 'No.' 'What did you then enlist for?' asked the Captain. To which the sailor promptly replied, 'To shoot cursed secessionists; not to break colts.' The reply so amused the officer that he rode off smiling."

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Somerset—39 Federals Killed—114 Rebels Killed—Valuable Stores Captured—Gen. Thomas in Hot Pursuit.

HANDSOME ORDER OF SECRETARY STANTON IN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE VICTORY.

Congressional—Bright's Chances of Expulsion—Defeat of Colfax's Newspaper Tax—Speech of Mr. Diven—Important Bill about Railroads and Telegraphs.

Judge Swayne of Ohio Appointed to the U. S. Supreme Court—New Districts Proposed in the West.

Mexico—Vigorous Resistance to the Invasion—Vera Cruz Beleaguered—The Allies already Quarreling.

From Cairo—Probable Abandonment of Fort Holt—Colonel Stuart's Regiment gone to Paducah.

The Convention—Proposed Banking System—Total Debt of the State.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1862.

The following orders, received from the War Department, are published to the army:

GENERAL ORDER IN RESPECT TO THE BATTLE AT MILL SPRING.

WAR DEPARTMENT, January 22, 1862.

The President, Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, has received information of a brilliant victory achieved by the United States forces over a large body of armed traitors and rebels at Mill Spring, in the State of Kentucky. He returns thanks to the gallant officers and soldiers who won that victory, and when the official reports shall be received, the military skill and personal valor displayed in the battle will be acknowledged and rewarded in a fitting manner. The courage that encountered and vanquished the greatly superior numbers of the traitor force, pursued and attacked them in their entrenchments, and paused not until the enemy was completely routed, merits and receives commendation.

The purpose of this war is to *attack, pursue and destroy* the rebellious enemy, and to deliver the country from the danger menaced by traitors. Alacrity, daring, courageous spirit and patriotic zeal on all occasions and under every circumstance are expected from the army of the United States. In the prompt and spirited movements, and daring shown in the battle of Mill Spring, the nation will realize its hopes and the people will rejoice to honor every soldier and officer who proves his courage by charging with the bayonet and storming entrenchments in the blaze of the enemy's fire.

By order of the President.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON.

The boundaries of the Department of Western Virginia, distinctly defined in the army register for 1862, should be so much of Virginia as lies between its entire boundary on the western slope of the Alleghany mountains, the boundaries of Pennsylvania and Maryland on the north, and of North Carolina and Tennessee on the south.

Secretary Stanton has modified the army regulations so as to give the appointment of military post sutlers to the Secretary of War, on recommendation of a council of administration, with the approval of the commanding officer. This restores the old practice before Cameron, who, in consequence of a question between him and the Fortress Monroe council of administration, took the appointing power into his own hands.

Senator Wade introduced to-day a bill from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, authorizing the President, when in his judgment the public safety requires, to take possession of telegraph and railroad lines, and to place their officers and agents under military control, so that they shall be considered part of the military force of the United States, subject to the rules and articles of war, and punishing as a military offense, with death or other penalty imposed by court martial, any attempt to interfere with the Government's unrestrained use; appointing, also, three Commissioners, who shall receive eight dollars a day for actual services, to assess damages suffered, and compensation to the company whose railroad or telegraph has been seized; and putting the transportation of troops and munitions of war under the Secretary of War and his agents. This act is to be in force only until the suppression of this rebellion.

Peter H. Watson, patent lawyer of Washington, and John Tucker, late President of the Reading Railroad, have been designated as Stanton's Assistant Secretaries. Mr. Stanton unfolded his proposed system of the Department to the military commanders to-day, and asked their co-operation, which they heartily offered. He will meet them weekly hereafter.

The Senate has been polled on Bright's case. Counting all doubtful for him, 25 are for his expulsion to 15 against. But three Republicans are thus counted in his favor, who, though they may be for him in the Committee, will not be in open Senate. He will probably be expelled, two thirds of the members present only being required.

Senators have received fresh letters asserting Missouri Wilson's disloyalty. Oregon Stark is still hung up in Committee.

The Senate Military Committee will not report upon appointments to new regular regiments until they see some likelihood of their filling up.

The Senate confirmed a motley number of consuls and commissioners of the District of Columbia to-day.

The Hutchinson familys' pass across the river has been revoked by Gen. Franklin because they sang anti-slavery songs to the boys.

Senator Wade is Secretary Stanton's right hand man and confidential adviser. Wade is believed to have been doing more than any other man, outside the Government, to help on the war. He supplies steam to the Government.

Senator Henry S. Lane's speech against his colleague, Bright, contained a noble outburst of patriotism which moved the galleries to applause.

The latest means of communication between Virginia and Maryland rebels is by kite, the letters forming bobs. The cord is cut after the wind has wafted it far enough in the desired direction.

Lawyer Swain of Ohio has been nominated to John McLean's seat in the Supreme Court.

Garrett Davis is making a powerful speech against Bright, in the Senate to-day.

Since the defeat of Mr. Colfax's newspaper bill, it has transpired that it was intended to head off and supersede a stamp tax on the circulation of all city and country newspapers which the Ways and Means Committee have agreed on. His object was to raise about the same amount in what he regarded a less obnoxious way.

New judicial circuits are now, since Swayne's appointment, likely. One will be composed of Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; and the other of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. Secretary Smith only is talked of for the first, and Browning and Judge Davis of Illinois for the second.

Other counts since the one above mentioned, strengthen the chances of Bright's expulsion.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, January 22, 1862.

Joseph C. McKibben, ex-Congressman from California, has just arrived here from that State, and been appointed Judge Advocate on Gen. Halleck's staff, with the rank of Colonel.

Particulars of the death of Maj. Marshall, of Merritt's horse, show it to have been an atrocious murder. Marshall, with a squad of men, was out scouting from Sedalia, and heard at a house on the road that some women had been outraged by a party of rebels not far ahead. They started in pursuit and came in sight of the gang, when a race ensued. Marshall and a surgeon were in advance, but the rebels rode so rapidly as to escape, all but two; one of whom fell from his horse, and as Marshall rode up threw up his hands and exclaimed to Marshall "I surrender." Marshal turned around to beckon up his comrades, then several hundred yards behind. As he did so the rebel whose life had been spared, drew his weapon and shot Marshall in the left side. The surgeon fired five shots at the fellow as he ran for a corn field, and missed him; but as he was climbing over a fence a sixth shot struck him in the head and killed him instantly.

Dr. Neidlett, formerly a well known physician of this city, recently arrested in a rebel camp in north Missouri, has been released on his parole.

Acting Governor Hall has appointed M. V. N. Bay Judge of the Supreme Court. Mr. Bay is a Republican.

A letter from Fulton, Mo., dated Monday, says on Saturday Major Caldwell, with fifty men of the 3d Iowa Cavalry, went out on a scouting expedition, eighteen miles from Fulton. They found two notorious bridge burners, Ira Watkins and Jim Snyder. Hearing there was a camp near Steinfield's store, in Calloway county, they started in search of it. One of the Iowa boys, separated from the rest, suddenly came upon 12 of the rebels, when they fired at him several buck-shot, wounding him severely. The rebels vamosed, and our boys found quite a large amount of spoils.

Kenard & Son, carpet and wall paper dealers on Fourth street, were visited by the military police, this morning, and carpets and rugs to the amount of $800 seized. These goods, with candles seized from Engles, will be sold at public auction.

Fifty soldiers were arrested by the provost guard, last night, in bar rooms and elsewhere.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Convention—Pay of Legislature—Proposed Banking System—Debt of the State Twelve Millions.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 22, 1862.

The Convention in Committee of the Whole agreed upon four dollars per day as pay of members of the Legislature, and fought all day on stationery, &c.

A minority of the Committee on Banks and Currency will report a clause to be submitted to the people, providing for a very restrictory banking law on a specie basis, founded on State and United States stocks, and taxing the present banks of the State for the benefit of the School Fund virtually out of existence. This is in opposition to Judge Purple's majority report. A spirited debate may be expected on this question to-morrow, Thursday.

The total amount of funded and unfunded debt of the State is about $12,000,000. This includes outstanding Auditor warrants, but not the school debt.

The Convention may adjourn to-morrow till Monday next, as the members have just voted themselves one hundred dollars each.

FROM CAIRO.

The Flood—Fort Holt to be Abandoned—Arrival of Col. Stuart's Regiment, and its Departure for Paducah.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, January 23.

In consequence of the great rise in the river, it is thought Fort Holt will be abandoned by our troops. The gunboats have drawn in close to the shore to avoid the swiftness of the current. The report, however, in some of the papers, that the fortifications at this point are being damaged by the flood, is untrue.

The 55th Illinois regiment, Col. Dave Stuart, arrived here at noon to-day from St. Louis, after being ten days on the route. The steamer on which they were being transported got aground, and the troops were landed with the intention of marching them to Jonesboro, but the boat getting afloat again, they were reshipped and proceeded on their way down. They ran out of provisions, and were furnished with supplies by Col. Ross of the Illinois 17th, at Cape Girardeau. The regiment leaves for Paducah to-night.

The gunboats Essex and St. Louis, which went down the river yesterday afternoon, did not find any rebel boats. So they returned.

All here are much elated by the victory achieved by Gen. Thomas over Zollicoffer.

[To the Associated Press.]

CAIRO, Jan. 22.—The 55th Illinois regiment, Col. Stuart, arrived here to-day, on the D. A. January, and proceeded at once to Paducah. Navigation between here and St. Louis is entirely unobstructed.

Lieut. J. R. McKane, of Co. K. 20th Illinois regiment, died to-day at Bird's Point, of erysipelas.

A contraband who left Columbus on Thursday last, states that the rebels there were greatly alarmed in anticipation of an attack on that place, and many of the remaining inhabitants were leaving. According to his description the extent of the camps and barracks, there cannot be more than 10,000 troops immediately at Columbus. They were erecting stockades and rifle pits at the rear land side of the fortifications.

The Ohio is rising rapidly and threatens to overflow Camp Holt opposite this place. The troops will be removed from there in the morning.

The gunboats got up-steam, to-day, and moored out of the stream to avoid the drift.

It is reported to-night that rebels from Columbus have occupied Lovelaceville, on Mayfield Creek, where Gen. McClernand's brigade recently encamped. All of our troops have been withdrawn from Fort Jefferson.

FROM VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

The Mexicans Preparing for Strong Resistance—Vera Cruz Besieged—Seizure of Powder and Arms for Juarez.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The steamship Columbia, from Havana, 18th, arrived this evening.

Sugars dull and declining. Stock 25,000 boxes. Molasses in moderate demand. Exchange declining; Sterling Exchange 12¾@13c premium, and Exchange on New York 1@2¼c discount.

Mexican news is to the 10th. Communication with the interior is cut off. A regiment of Spanish troops who started forth on the Medellin road for a reconnoissance were driven back, after proceeding a mile, by an unseen foe.

Our correspondent says Vera Cruz is surrounded inlandward, and almost besieged. No vegetables or fuel reach the city, and many articles of home necessity are sadly needed. Many of the Spanish troops are sick, and there are many desertions. There are great fears of an attack upon Vera Cruz. Several Spanish sentinels have been shot.

The American steamer Star had arrived at Vera Cruz with 4,000 guns and 300 pounds of powder, &c., for the Mexican Republic. This was seized by the Spaniards, as also a small lot of arms aboard the brig Puebla. More were expected and would also be confiscated.

The English, French, and Spanish flags wave over the Castle of San Juan D'Ulloa; the French and English fleets have arrived. Gen. Prim was also at Vera Cruz, and considerable discontent existed among the French and English at a want of courtesy in the advance of the allied expedition, not having hoisted the three flags at first.

Three thousand men were to make a sortie to endeavor to clear the environs of the city that the market might be supplied with fresh provisions. Most of the French troops had disembarked.

Nassau dates are to the 12th. The English ship-of-war Conqueror will be a total loss. The crew reached Nassau, also forty cannon. The Gladiator was still in port with a cargo of arms, etc.

Com. McKeon had sent the Massachusetts, towing four schooners loaded with sand, to be sunk in Horn Island Pass. The health of the troops at Ship Island was excellent.

Great activity prevailed among the troops at Havana, and rumor says they will be sent to Vera Cruz. Several cases of insubordination had occurred among them, and three non-commissioned officers had been killed by them. The murderers were publicly garoted.

Appointed to the U. S. Supreme Court vice McLean.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Washington specials state that the President has sent in the nomination of Judge Swayne, of Ohio, to the Supreme Court bench, vice Judge McLean, deceased.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1862.

SENATE.

Mr. HOWE of Wis., from the Committee on Finance, reported back the resolution appropriating $10,000 for the expenses of the Joint Special Committee on the War. Passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL of Ill., from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the House bill regard to witnesses examined before a Congressional Committee. The bill provides that the examination of a witness before a Committee of Congress shall not prevent his examination in a court of justice.

Mr. HARRIS of N. Y. objected to the bill as making a great innovation in the common law rule of evidence, by which a witness is not obliged to testify to anything which may criminate him. He opposed making such an innovation.

Mr. BAYARD, of Del., moved to strike out that portion of the bill which compels a witness to answer questions which may tend to disgrace or make him infamous.

Mr. TRUMBULL explained that the object of the bill was to put the witness on common law grounds. The law, as it now stands, enables the greatest criminal to escape, if he can only get before an "Investigating Committee" and tell something about the crime. That very case occurred with the clerk who stole two millions of Indian bonds, and he went clear in that very way.

Mr. HARRIS, of N. Y., offered an amendment that the law shall not be construed so as to require any witness to testify to any fact which will tend to criminate himself. Lost. Yeas 19, nays 21.

The original bill then passed.

Mr. WADE, from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, reported bill authorizing the President to take possession of certain railroads and telegraph lines. Referred.

Mr. Bright's case was taken up.

Mr. DAVIS of Ky. spoke of the rebellion in strong terms, calling it a stupendous wickedness. In conclusion he argued that the Senate had the right to expel any member for cause.

The subject was not concluded.

After executive session adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BLAIR reported back the bill to increase the clerical force in the War and Navy Departments. Passed.

On motion of Mr. BLAIR it was resolved that the President inform the House whether the act of Congress requiring officers of the additional regular regiments, appointed from civil life, to be assigned to the recruiting service, has been complied with, and if so, how many officers have been thus employed since the extra session of Congress.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the Executive, Legislative and Judicial expenses.

Mr. SPAULDING of New York, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to authorize the issue of United States notes and for the redemption and funding thereof, and for the funding of the floating debt of the United States. The bill was made the special order for Tuesday.

Mr. DIVEN of New York, proceeded to speak in defence of the Executive against the opposition of those who have professed, and still profess, to be friends of the President. Gentlemen who wish to prosecute the war for the purpose of abolishing slavery must know that this cannot be done till the Southern army is annihilated; while others who wish to prosecute the war for the restoration of the Union, know that this cannot be attained until the military strength of the enemy is destroyed. Both sides of the question were traveling the same road as to the subject of hostilities. Then why should they not unite their energies? Why introduce distracting elements? Why not crush the rebellion, and then deliberately and dispassionately consider what use shall be made of their victory?

Mr. LOVEJOY of Ill. denied that he was for the prosecution of the war for the main object of abolishing slavery.

Mr. DIVEN replied that he did not designate the gentleman (Lovejoy). He (Diven) had remarked that the abolition sentiment was aroused here, and that efforts were being made for its operation on the public mind. He was sorry to say that too many gentlemen here had congratulated others who had made speeches in advocacy of such a policy. War was to be made for this purpose regardless of constitutional restraints; but he (Diven) held it to be the doctrine not only of the President, but of the Republican party, that the General Government has no power over the slaves other than has been given to Congress at the formation of the Constitution.

Adjourned.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—A general order has been issued from the War Department complimenting both officers and soldiers on the result of the battle at Mill Springs, Ky., and says when the official report shall be received the military skill and personal valor displayed in the battle will be acknowledged in a befitting manner.

The Senate to-day in executive session, confirmed a large number of nominations, among them John Lathrop Motley, as Minister to Austria.

The House Committee on judiciary to-day commenced investigation into telegraph censorship.

The following was received at headquarters to-night from Gen. Thomas:

"The route of the enemy is complete. After getting two cannon and about fifty wagons across the river they abandoned them with all the ammunition in the depot at Mill Spring. They then threw away their arms and dispersed through the mountains in the direction of Monticello, so demoralized that I don't believe they will make a stand short of Tennessee. The property captured this side the river is of great value, amounting to eight 6-pounders, and two parrott guns, with cassions filled with ammunition; about 500 four-horse wagons; about 1200 horses and mules; boxes of arms never opened; and from five hundred to one thousand muskets, mostly flint locks; subsistence stores for the entire army for three days, and a large amount of hospital stores. Our loss was 39 killed and 127 wounded. The loss of the rebels was 114 killed and buried, 116 wounded, and 45 prisoners not wounded, 5 of whom are surgeons, and Lieut. Col. Carter, of a Tennessee regiment."

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The Washington dispatches say that the statement that the Senate Committee on foreign relations had voted to recommend the establishment of diplomatic intercourse with Hayti is doubtless premature. There is considerable opposition to such a step, as tending to excite feeling in the border States.

Gen. James, of Rhode Island, is here, endeavoring to remove and counteract prejudices of certain army and navy officers against his rifle cannon and projectiles.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Position of the Federal and Rebel Forces—No Battle Yet.

FREDERICK, Jan. 22.—The latest intelligence from Western Virginia is to the effect that Jackson is near Romney and partially occupies the town, while Lander has fallen back a few miles, towards Cumberland. There has been no action. Jackson has 17,000 men and a few (principally mounted) militia at Duffield's Station, Bloomer's Furnace and Kearneyville Cross Roads. At Winchester there were but two hundred militia.

Refugees from Martinsburg bring intelligence that there are but twenty militia in that town, and these are anxious to throw down their arms and join the Union forces. This seems to be a general sentiment throughout that region.

The Martinsburg *Republican* of the 17th, appeals to the Governor of Virginia to arm negroes. It says that at the late battle near Bath, the rebel forces were met by seven hundred negroes on the Union side, who killed three rebel officers, two privates, and wounded fifty others belonging to a Southern German regiment.

Capt. Williams of the Indiana 12th, recently captured opposite Dam No. 4, writes that he is in prison at Richmond, and desires assistance. He says that prisoners have but little to eat and are literally eaten up by vermin.

A man named Wright, formerly of Baltimore, had been detected endeavoring to procure the transportation of several sacks of salt into Virginia at Dam No. 4, on a speculation. He is now in custody.

Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 22.—Governor Yates this morning sent in a communication, showing the amount and description of the State indebtedness. The total amount owed by the State is eleven millions four hundred thousand dollars, one million of which is for bonds.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported that it is the opinion of the Committee that the Convention has the power to apportion the State into Congressional Districts. They regard the provision in the Constitution of the United States, that the Legislatures of the State shall do this, as not referring to a Legislature in its *technical* sense, but that the Convention is a Legislature to the intent and meaning of the provision.

Several unimportant resolutions were introduced, and the Convention went into Committee of the Whole.

Four dollars per day was decided upon as compensation to members of the Legislature.

Much time was consumed in useless debate, but nothing further was resolved upon.

An Artillery Reconnoissance by Capt. Mott.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The *Herald's* dispatch says Capt. Mott, of Mott's battery, attached to Gen. Smith's Division, in defiance of rain, darkness and mud, started out last evening on a reconnoissance. Coming across none of the enemy, they pushed on to Fairfax C. H., where they found a body of pickets. Capt. Mott threw up a signal light, and gave the command to fire. This bold demonstration frightened the mounted pickets. Returning the fire they fled at their utmost speed. Our men did not pursue, and none were hit by the exchange of shots. Capt. Mott ascertained the fact that the rebel picket lines had been removed considerably inside of where they were a short time ago.

For Europe—Specie List.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—The Canada sailed at noon for Liverpool. She takes out $80,000 and 3,000 sovereigns in specie.

THE BATTLE OF SOMERSET.

Further Interesting Particulars—Our Forces Across the Cumberland in Hot Pursuit.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22.—Gen. Thomas now reports the Federal loss at 39 killed and 127 wounded. Among the wounded is Col. Robt. H. McCook of the 9th Ohio, and his aid, Lieut. Burt of the 18th U. S. Infantry. The rebel loss is Gen. Zollicoffer and 114 others killed and buried; 116 wounded; and 45 prisoners not wounded, 5 of whom were surgeons, and Lieut. Col. Carter of the 17th Tennessee regiment. The prisoners say Gen. Geo. B. Crittenden was first in command, Zollicoffer second. Crittenden fled to the woods, taking the wrong road. It is supposed he will be captured.

The Federal forces actively engaged were the 10th Indiana, 4th Kentucky, 2d Minnesota and 9th Ohio. Their respective loss was in the order named. They were reinforced after the first Somerset engagement by the 12th and 10th Kentucky, 1st and 2d Tennessee, 14th, 31st, 30th and 38th Ohio, and Standard's, Whitmore's and Henney's batteries.

The rebel force was estimated at 10,000.

Green Clay of Bourbon county, son of Brutus Clay, aid to Shoepff, but with Gen. Thomas in the engagement, has just arrived, bringing an elegant silk rebel flag, inscribed—"Presented to the Mountain Rangers, Capt. F. A. Ashford, by Miss W. D. Chardveine."

Col. S. S. Fry, of the 4th Kentucky, had his horse shot from under him by one of Zollicoffer's aids, when he turned and shot Zollicoffer through the left breast.

The first breaking of the rebel ranks was effected by Col. R. H. McCook, of the 9th Ohio, ordering his regiment to charge bayonets, which put the rebels to immediate flight. The last order issued was found in the rebel encampment, and was signed "Col. Cummings, Senior in Command," directing the rebels to disperse and save themselves in the best way they could.

The *Journal* says Gen. Thomas with a large force crossed the Cumberland and is hunting the flying rebels through Wayne county.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22.—A private dispatch from Somerset, Ky., says that Col. McCook, of the 9th Ohio, was wounded in the recent battle. Three balls struck his horse; a fourth passed through his overcoat, and a fifth hit him. The wound is painful but not dangerous.

The Louisville *Journal* of yesterday says twelve cannon were captured at Somerset, and thinks the rebel army cannot escape. There are from seven to ten Federal regiments, which were thrown across Cumberland river some days since, to intercept their retreat. Unless the rebels divide into squads and find their way into Tennessee by unfrequented paths, they must all be entrapped.

A letter to the *Commercial*, dated Somerset, Jan. 19th, says Zollicoffer is said to have been killed by Col. Fry, of the 2d Kentucky regiment. We have taken many prisoners.

The loyal Tennesseeans fought like tigers, and have suffered much. The 9th Ohio is badly cut up. The Tennesseeans took one battery at the point of the bayonet.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 19.—The entire loss at the late battle near Somerset was 39 killed and 150 wounded.

Gen. Thomas's forces took 14 cannon and 1,400 mules and horses.

Gen. Thomas is now across the Cumberland river in pursuit of the rebels.

The steamboat and eight of the barges used by the rebels were burned. The Federals are using the remaining barges in transporting troops across the river.

From Leavenworth—Troops for Gen. Lane—His Indian Allies—Movements of Col. Jennison.

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 22.—The 13th Wisconsin infantry, Col. Maloney, arrived here to-day to form a part of Lane's column. Other regiments are expected soon.

Opotholoyolo, chief of the Union Indians, is here, to confer with Gen. Hunter.

Col. Jennison's regiment of cavalry is ordered to the Indian country.

Missouri Troops for the War.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—A report by Adjutant General Harding to Gov. Gamble, shows that thirty-three thousand eight hundred and eighty-two Missouri troops have entered the Federal service, for three years or the war, of which 25,000 are infantry, 2000 artillery, and 6000 cavalry. The number of militia organized under the Government's call for six months' men was upwards of 6000.

Nothing Yet Heard from Burnside's Expedition.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 22.—The boat from Old Point has arrived, but brings no news.

A flag of truce from Norfolk brought no intelligence of the Burnside expedition.

The Bill to Stop the Newspapers.

[From the New York Post.]

Our postoffice monopoly is bad enough as it stands, but there is a project before Congress to make it still worse. Mr. Colfax, an intelligent and active member of the House of Representatives, who must have been eating

— the insane root
That takes the reason prisoner,

has brought in a bill to prevent newspapers from being conveyed on postoffice roads except in the government mails. When such men as Mr. Colfax lend themselves to such measures we almost despair of the country.

The newspaper establishments in our different cities now send off packages of their daily issues just when they are ready, without regard to post-office hours and post-office formalities. They send them at hours when the mails do not go; they are relieved from the delays incident to getting them into the local post-offices, and getting them out again; they supply the expected daily sheet to the public in the most cheap and expeditious manner possible. There can be no arrangement so prompt, efficient and satisfactory as that which they now use. Their agents are in the highest degree exact and punctual; their success and their standing with their employers depend upon this. The moment we substitute for them the agents of the Government, we break up this system of immediate and strict responsibility; we have delays; we have failures of whole editions of a newspaper to reach their destination.

Does anybody ask for the change which Mr. Colfax's bill contemplates? Do the newspaper offices ask it? By no means; they protest against it. Do the subscribers to the different journals ask it? Has Mr. Colfax taken any pains to know whether they will be accommodated or whether they will be incommoded by the change? Is there on the table of the house to which he belongs a single petition from any quarter asking for it? There is none; we take upon ourselves to say positively that there is not a single intimation of the faintest desire on the part of the people for this new extension of the post-office monopoly. The present arrangements are satisfactory to all who have an interest in them. What, then, is the object of forcing us to send our journals by the mails, or forcing their readers to receive them by the mails? The answer doubtless will be that it is to obtain a revenue. Well, if revenue be the object, we say to the Government: impose your tax; lay upon the newspaper offices such proportion of the public burdens as may seem right and just; but do not encumber us with your help in carrying the journals of the day to their readers. Do not break up the free transmission of intelligence by insisting that we shall employ the awkward, clumsy, uncertain, and dilatory conveyance of the Government mails.

If it be intended to make the post office a source of revenue, we have already shown in this journal how that might be done. The post office system, as framed by Congress and now in force, is a wretched imitation of an institution which is in perfect harmony with those of the absolute governments of Europe, but wholly out of place here. Sweep it away, and put in its stead something more commodious for the people and better agreeing with the character of our national polity. If the Government would issue two-cent stamps for the postage of letters having the ordinary weight, and sell them to the private expresses for a cent each, the expresses would carry and deliver the letters for the remaining cent; the public would be better accommodated than it now is, and the Treasury would obtain ten times the amount of money which can be extorted under any modification of the present system. Mr. Colfax will find, on inquiry, that this arrangement might be made with the expresses, and it is hardly necessary to represent to a man like him how much, by carrying through such a reform, he would deserve the gratitude of the country for ridding it of an odious monopoly which is a standing reproach to our legislation.

Why does the government seek to make itself the universal newspaper carrier? Has it not work enough on its hands already? Is there not enough to do in the departments of war and the navy and the treasury, without going out of these to furnish new matter for the grumblers? There is a disposition prevalent, just now, to heap upon the government all manner of powers, labors, duties, and responsibilities—a disposition which, if not checked, will seriously impair the personal freedom which has long been our boast, and transform our system of government into a despotism with republican forms.

It will be said that Mr. Colfax's bill proposes to dispense, in some cases, with the necessity of sending newspapers by mail, empowering the Postmaster General to grant in such cases a license, according to his discretion. If the Postmaster General is expected to grant permission to dispense with the mails whenever it is more convenient to send the newspapers by private hands, the law amounts to nothing. It is enacted only that he may repeal it. We have that permission now—the liberty to send by mail when we prefer it, and by private hands when it is more convenient—and all we desire is to retain that liberty, without recourse to any officer of the Government. If on the other hand, we are to be restrained from sending journals to their readers by an independent conveyance, whenever in our judgment that method accommodates the readers best, then the proposed law is unjust, anti-republican, and an obstruction to the free circulation of intelligence.

We can only hope one fate for this bill, namely, that it will be quietly laid aside and never heard of again.

☞ The Rockford *Democrat* says that Thompson & Co., the manufacturers of Manny's reaper, are doing a large business in anticipation of the coming season, and will have at least five hundred machines ready at the opening of the harvest.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn-st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—A Furnished Room, or suit of rooms, centrally located. Address Post Office Box 448, Chicago. jy23-k377-1w

WANTED—A suit of furnished rooms and board on South Side, north of 12th street. Private family preferred. Address Box 2318. ja23-k381-1t

WANTED—To Rent, a Cottage with from six to eight rooms, within ten minutes walk from the Court House. Lease to be made for several years. Address Post Office Drawer 5880. ja23-k369-3t

WANTED—A moderately large room (or two connected), centrally located, accessible, at low rent for the use of the Chicago Gardener's Society. Address "C. D. S." Box 2807, Chicago, giving location, terms, &c. ja23-k310-3t

WANTED—To Exchange three Horses, one Light Democratic Wagon, one Single Harness and one Sleigh, for House and Lot or Lots, or would exchange for some improved Farm, and would be willing to pay the difference in cash. Address Post Office Box 6164. ja23-k383-1m

WANTED—A situation where I can make myself generally useful. Would prefer a situation as Assistant Book-Keeper in a Commission House or any Wholesale business. Address "H." Box 2461, Chicago. ja23-k449-1t

WANTED.—An active business man, having a cash capital of $4,000 is desirous of forming a partnership with some one who thoroughly understands the Commission Business and has a small capital. One who is already established preferred. Address Post Office Box 4059. ja23-k511-1t

WANTED—By a single gentleman, a well furnished sitting room with bedroom adjoining, with board, in a respectable private family where there are no children or other boarders. Location central. Terms moderate. Address "G. M." Post Office Box 4059. ja23-k510-1t

WANTED—Furnished Room with board, by a gentleman, in a private family or where but few boarders are taken. Applications must come from South Side; location between Monroe and Van Buren streets. Address "L. D. F." Tribune Office. ja23-k515-3t

WANTED—A situation in some Wholesale Drug, Paint or Grocery House, by a young man twenty years of age, who desires to remove to the West. He has been for the last nine years in an A 1 Wholesale Commission House in New York City. First-class references can be given as to respectability and business capacity. Address "CLARENCE," office of this paper. ja23-k503-2tew-3wnet

WARREN HOUSE.—The Warren House is prepared to accommodate boarders on the following reasonable terms:—Day Boarders, $3.00 per week; Room Boarders, $3.50 to $4.00 per week. ja23-k503-3t L. P. HILL, Proprietor.

OFFICE BOY WANTED.—A boy about fifteen years old is wanted in a Law Office to do writing, out-door work and whatever else is required. $2 per month will be given to a suitable one. Unexceptionable references required. Address, in the boy's own writing and naming references, "C." Post Office Box 711. ja23-k508-1w

$25 REWARD.—A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for such information as will lead to the identification and conviction of the person who, while racing on Michigan avenue on the afternoon of the 22d inst., drove against the sleigh and horses of the undersigned. ja23-k514-3t E. H. McCAGG.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH, a Mare five years old, sound and kind, for which the owner has no use. Apply to A. KEITH, 219 Ontario street. jy23-k316-3t

BOARDING.—Board and pleasant rooms to be had at the National House, 278 State street, and also day boarders. ja23-k365-2w

FOR SALE—A Life Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Celebrated Chain of Commercial Colleges. Apply at this office. ja23-3t

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES. House and Lot on Ohio street, east of Clark; House and Lot on Pine street; Lot on North Dearborn, near Chicago avenue; House and Lot on Michigan avenue, north of Twelfth street; House and lot and several Lots on Wabash avenue, north of Twelfth street. Apply to REES & SLOCUM, 88 Dearborn street. ja23-k507-3t

TO COOPERS.—Five or six good Coopers may find steady employment at the Loda Distillery, in making Whisky Barrels. Present price 30 cents per barrel. Apply at the Distillery, or to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., 13 Lasalle street. ja23-k518-1w

FUR LOST.—One Fitch 1-4 Fur Cape lost between Plymouth Church and East Madison street, Sabbath evening, the 19th inst. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by leaving the same at No. 182 East Madison street. ja23-k488-2t WILLIAM LEGG.

THE CO PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing, known as BRONSON & SHEPARD, Proprietors of the Sollitt House, is this day dissolved. Chicago, January 17th, 1862. G. SHEPARD. ja23-k521-1t

GENERAL AGENT'S OFFICE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, Chicago, January 22d, 1862. In consequence of information received this afternoon of block of Eastward bound Freight upon the New York Roads we can receive no more freight for New York until further notice. ja23-k519-2t H. E. SARGENT, Gen'l Agent.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE carried on between Simon Klein and Solomon F. Mandel, under the name and style of Klein & Mandel, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. SIMON KLEIN. SOLOMON F. MANDAL. ja23-k500-1t

LOST—On Quincy street, near State, on Monday afternoon, a very nice little Black-and-Tan colored Terrier Dog, long ears, answering to the name of Nellie. Any one giving information where she may be found will oblige the owner at 37 Jackson street, or 125 Clark street. ja23-k516-3t

ANY "ROUTE AGENT" WHO thinks of resigning can hear of a FIRST-RATE OFFER By addressing "E. Y. N.," Chicago Post Office. ja23-k504-1t

TO PRINTERS—A RARE CHANCE.—A Cap Hand Press for sale. Price 80 dollars. Is in complete order. Also, a case of Labor-Saving Rule, price 20 dollars. Terms CASH. Address WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office, Chicago, Ill. ja23-daw2w

WANTED! WANTED!! Indiana Money, ILLINOIS MONEY, WISCONSIN MONEY. ALL UNCURRENT MONEY BOUGHT AT THE BEST RATE AT BOYD'S EXCHANGE OFFICE. ja22-k518-3t No. 38 Clark street.

TO PRINTERS! FOR SALE—166 lbs. Long Primer Type (in which this advertisement is printed.) Price, 16 cts. per pound. Also, 112 lbs. Brevier (in which this advertisement is printed.) Price, 20 cts. per lb. TERMS—Cash to accompany order. Address, WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office, Chicago. ja23-daw2w

A BATTLE WITH FIRE! Seven Stores Burned in Pennsylvania. FIVE OF HERRING'S SAFES VICTORIOUS! WELLSBORO, PENN., Dec. 21st, 1861. MESSRS. HERRING & CO., NEW YORK. GENTLEMEN:—At the great fire, which occurred here on the 18th of December last, my store, with a number of other buildings, was entirely destroyed; no less than seven places of business were burnt out and five of your Safes severely tested, in every instance saving their entire contents, to the complete and perfect satisfaction of the owners. Two of your Herring's Patent Champion Safes, which were in my building, remained there through the entire conflagration and were not opened until the day after the fire. No water was thrown on the building. Everything in my safe after the fire was nearly as good as new. C. L. Wilcox also preserved all his books, papers and money in two of your Safes, both being in same fire. Wm. Roberts was also the fortunate owner of another of your Patent Champion Safes, which was severely tested, and saved completely his books, papers and money. The result has given great satisfaction, and we want no Safe but Herring's Champion. Please send me one same size I last bought of you immediately. Send by N. Y. & Erie R. R. via Tioga depot. JOHN R. BOWEN. I had two of Herring's Safes in above fire. They saved my books, papers and $2,000 IN BANK BILLS. C. L. WILCOX. Herring's Patent Champion saved my books, papers and about $400 in PAPER MONEY. I would use no other. WILLIAM ROBERTS. HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES. The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES Lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled. HERRING & CO., 40 State street. ja1-k125-1y-tp

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUBSISTENCE. Office of the Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, Chicago, January 22d, 1862. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 27th day of January, 1862, at 12 M., for furnishing Subsistence to the troops of Lt. Col. Jones, 45th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, stationed at Dixon, Ill. COMPOSITION OF RATION. Three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or one pound hard bread, or one and a fourth pounds of corn meal; and at the rate, to every one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans or peas, and ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee, or eight pounds of roasted and ground coffee, or one and a half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts vinegar; one pound sperm candles, or one and a fourth pounds adamantine candles, or one and a half pounds of tallow candles; four pounds of soap and two quarts of salt. In addition to the foregoing, there is allowed twice per week one gallon molasses per one hundred rations, and thrice per week an issue of potatoes at the rate of one pound per man. Fresh beef will be issued as often as four days in seven, at the option of the commanding officer. The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals to mention the names of two sufficient securities and to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Subsistence." JOHN CHRISTOPHER, A. A. C. of U. S. Army, Office 151 Dearborn-st. ja23-k?

VALENTINES FOR 1862. My stock for the approaching season will be entirely new, and will far surpass that of former years. Valentines, Single, from 1 cent to Twenty Dollar. VALENTINES IN $5 LOTS. Valentines in $10 Lots; Valentines in $20 Lots. COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL VALENTINES ASSORTED, PATRIOTIC COMIC VALENTINES, ENVELOPES, CARDS, WRITERS, &c. No Commission, but Cash Sales at Half the Price. JOHN W. [illegible], [illegible] Madison street, Chicago, Ill. ☞ The Trade supplied on the most liberal terms. [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A Situation by a young German, who understands the English language, where he can make himself generally useful. A Wholesale Grocery Store preferred. Address "F. C. W." Tribune Office. jy23-k495-3t

WANTED.—An experienced American lady housekeeper wants a place as such in the city or country. Satisfactory references given. Address Post Office Box 3577, Chicago. Give name and address. ja22-k491-3t

WANTED—By a young man of steady habits, a situation in any capacity in which he can make himself generally useful. Is a good penman and understands Book-Keeping by double entry. The best of city references given. Will work for a low salary. Address "J. L." Post Office Box 1862. ja20-k490-3t

WANTED—To Trade one-third of forty acres of land situated near BRIGHTON FAIR GROUNDS, Outside of City Limits, for a desirable Residence Lot or House and Lot in the city. South Side preferred, east of State street. Difference paid in cash. Address "EXCHANGE," Drawer 6158, Chicago Post Office. ja22-k480-1m

WANTED—By a middle-aged man, who has had experience, a situation as Book-Keeper, Clerk, Salesman, or any honorable employment. Good reference given. Address "A. L. T." Post Office Box 3912. jy23-k495-3t

WANTED—To purchase a good stock of Goods for a country store. Any one having such a stock can hear of a good opportunity for disposing of the same by calling at No. 117 South Water street, or addressing Post Office Box 1220. ja22-k497-3t

WANTED—To Exchange 80 acres of Land, 40 acres Timber, in Moultry County, Ill., near Mattoon, for a good lot in Chicago, in a good location. Address "W. H." Post Office Box 1239. ja22-k486-3t

WANTED—At the Waverley House, No. 32 Kinzie street, boarders to whom pleasant rooms and good board will be given for $3.00 per week. Day Board $2.50 per week. Also, several very pleasant rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, on very reasonable terms. Transient, $1.00 per day.

WANTED—A suit of Furnished Rooms, four or five, within ten minutes walk of the Court House. Address Box 2323, Chicago Post Office. ja21-k469-3t

WANTED—Board by a gentleman and his wife, with furnished or unfurnished apartment, on the South Side, between Van Buren and Washington streets. Address Post Office Box 6434. ja21-k470-3t

WANTED—A man to solicit trade and take orders in this State and Wisconsin. A person acquainted with the Crockery business preferred. Address Box 3393, Chicago. ja21-k474-3t

WANTED—To buy for cash, a lot with a convenient house, to be located either on Lasalle street, north of Chicago avenue, or east of Clark and south of Chicago avenue. Address P. O. Box 2128, stating lot and price. ja21-k460-3t

WANTED—A comfortable furnished two-story House, for a respectable family, to 1st of May or June next, for which reasonable rent will be paid. One of the avenues preferred. Address, giving full particulars of location, &c., to "N. W. G." Tribune Office. jy21-k471-3t

WANTED—300,000 to 400,000 Red Oak, White Oak or Ash Staves, 42 inches long, four inches broad, and three-fourths to one inch thick, deliverable not later than May next, at a Port in Canada. Particulars will be made known by addressing "D. S." Post Office Box 2505, Chicago. Lowest price must be named. ja21-k438-1w

WANTED—10,000 acres of Land In the State of Iowa, for which I will exchange a general assortment of Merchandise at New York and Chicago Jobbing prices—invoice of goods $30,000. I will also dispose of 5,000 acres of Iowa Lands and take as pay merchandise suitable for the Western trade. The lands are all good farming land, entered in 1856; or I will sell for cash at a less price than one to twenty-five per acre in Sections or less quantity. Address "J. H. C." Post Office Box 183, Peoria, Ill. ja17-k397-1w

WANTED—At the Tribune Job Rooms orders for Job Printing of all kinds, which will be executed on short notice, at cheap rates, and in the best style of the art.

WANTED—A few more able bodied men will be received in the 18th Regular Infantry, U. S. A. Best of rifle uniforms furnished on joining, also good board and lodging. Time of enlistment only three years and the highest pay and bounty provided. Apply to CAPTAIN THOMPSON Commanding, No. — Clark street, under the Sherman House. ja3-k238-1m

WANTED—To buy 2,000 Deer Skins, in lots not less than 100, for which the highest market price will be paid. Address Post Office Drawer 5860. de30-k79-1m

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 150 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Post Office Box 1689. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. de28-k63-1y

WANTED.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted, an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest. Business appropriate to the times. Every man employed is doing well. Send for a Circular, giving full particulars, enclosing a new three-cent stamp, to J. H. JOHNSON, corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4258. oc24-g309-3m

BUGGY WANTED.—Any one having a first-class second-hand Top Buggy, in good repair, can find a cash customer by addressing Post-Office Box 4163, Chicago. ap24-i1-ly

TWO HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or address P. O. Box 2352, Chicago, Ill. de17-k882-3m

BEES WAX WANTED.—Parties having BEES WAX, In large or small quantities, will find a cash purchaser by addressing, stating price, KING & OWENS, Commission Merchants, No. 11 Lasalle street. ap26-i1-ly

BRANCH FROM BROADWAY, NEW YORK.—All of Lloyd's Great Military Maps —AT— MANUFACTURERS PRICES. Agents, male or female, can make $5 per day selling Lloyd's Great Steel Plate Military Map and Gazetteer of the Fifteen Southern States, five feet square, worth $10—price 50 cents. Lloyd's $100,000 Steel Plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only Map used by Gen. McClellan—worth $20—price 50 cents. Lloyd's Official Steel Plate Map of Missouri—worth $5—price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America—300,000 copies of which have already been sold—price 25 cents. Any one ordering either of these Maps can have their money returned if not satisfied. Maps sent any where on receipt of price in stamps or otherwise, and two cents to pay postage. Address J. DIXON, Jr., 112 Dearborn street, Chicago, Manufacturers Agent. P. O. Box 2532. Agents will be supplied at large discounts. Maps warranted. Send $1.00 for samples. All communications requiring an answer must enclose stamp. Lloyd's Maps are in German, French, Spanish and Italian, and can be sent to foreign countries at newspaper postage.

Evidence of the Correctness of Lloyd's Map: STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Springfield, Dec. 11th, 1861. J. DIXON, Jr., Chicago, Ill.: SIR:—I return you my thanks for a copy of "Lloyd's Great Military Map of the Fifteen Southern States." It is undoubtedly a very valuable publication, being accurate and useful. I think very highly of it. I remain, very respectfully, RICHARD YATES, Gov. de9-h704-7w

Blanks.

LIST OF BLANKS FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT THE TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE AND ATTORNEYS. Warranty Deeds—2 kinds; " short f'rm; Special Warranty Deeds; Quit Claim Deeds; Trust Deeds—2 kinds; Trustee's Deeds; Release Deeds; Leases—2 kinds; Leases—short form; Chattel Mortgages; " short form; Real Estate Mortgages—two kinds; Bonds for Deeds; Articles of Agreement for Warranty Deed, " Special " "; Declaration on Note, " Use and Occupation, " Payee vs. Drawer, Bill of Exchange, " 1st Endorsee vs. Maker, " 2d Endorsee vs. Maker, " Payee vs. Drawer, 2 notes, " Notice in Ejectment, " Drawer or Payee vs. Accept., " Money Counts and Merchandise, " Notes and goods sold and delivered, " in Replevin; Power of Attorney—general, " " for Sale of Land.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. Subpoenas, Executions, Summonses, Appeal Bonds, Venires, Attachment Writs, Attachment Bonds, Attachment Notices, Attachment for Boats and Vessels, Affidavits for Attachm'ts, Attachment Order of Sale, Capias, Affidavits for Capias; State Warrants, Search Warrants, Warrants for Assault and Battery, Mittimus, Acknowledgements, Recognizances, Witnesses' Recognizances, Ca. Sa's, Affidavits for Ca. Sa., Special Summons, Attachments for Witnesses, Garnishees, Marriage Certificates.

SHERIFFS AND CONSTABLES. Sheriff's Deeds of Property sold on Execution, " Tax Deeds, " Certificate for Land sold under Execution, " Special Bail Bond, " Forthcoming Bond, " Indemnifying " , " Replevin " , " Sales; Constable's Sales, " Forthcoming Bond, Attachment Notices.

CIRCUIT COURT AND NOTARIAL. Summonses, Attachments, Attachment Bonds, Executions, Subpoenas, Attachment for Witnesses, Capias, Certificate of Citizenship, Juror's Certificate, Witness' Affidavit, Fee Bill for Costs; Venditioni Exponas, Procedendo, Naturalization Declaration, " Final Oaths, Dedimus, Protests for Non-payment, Protests for Non-acceptance, Notices of Protest, Protests for Boats & Vess'ls, Acknowledgements, Supersedeas.

COUNTY COURT. Marriage License, Redemption Certificates, Letters of Guardianship, Letters Testamentary, Executor's Bonds, Administrator's Bonds, Appraiser's Bill; Warrants to Appraisers, Certificates of Magistracy, Insolvent Debtor's Blank, County Orders, Commissioners' Certificate, Apprentice's Indenture, Warrant of Appointment; County Court Citation for Administrators, Executor and Guardians.

MISCELLANEOUS. Blank Notes, Judgment Notes—2 kinds, Tax Notices, Tax Certificates, Tax Receipts, Canal Drawback Certificates, Affidavit for Judges of Election, Poll List of Election, Certificate of Election, Bills of Lading; Bill of Sale for Boats and Vessels, Manifests, Shipping Articles, Wheat Receipts, School Fund Bonds, School Fund Mortgages, Certificate of Purchase of School Land, Teachers' Certificates, Marriage Certificates, Justice's Bonds; Affidavit for County and Township Offices.

We are constantly adding to our assortment, and print Blanks to order on short notice.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE:

One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion	$ .50
One Square, each subsequent day, (2d $1)	.25
One Square, two weeks, (4w $7.00)	3.00
One Square, one month, (2m $9.00)	5.00
One Square, three months, (4m $15.00)	12.00
One Square, six months, (9m $25.00)	20.00
One Square, one year	30.00

☞ Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.

☞ All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.

☞ All changes charged thirty cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE:
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
2.00 per Square, for each subsequent month.
26.00 per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION—BY JOHN RANKIN. GREAT CLEARING SALE OF FURNITURE, On THURSDAY and FRIDAY mornings, January 23d and 24th, on account of the proprietors retiring from the Furniture trade, and having to vacate the store before the 1st of February, I will sell without reserve, on the premises, NO. 203 LAKE STREET, Beginning at 10 o'clock, the balance of stock of Fine Common Furniture, belonging to J. & A. Liebenstein, comprising Fine Mahogany, Parlor and Chamber Suits, Mahogany Sofas, Sofa Chairs and Rockers, Mahogany Marble Top Tables, Card and Center Tables, Bedsteads and Cane and Wooden Chairs and Rockers, Gilt and Mahogany Frame Mirrors, Clocks, and all the items usually kept in a first-class store. The trade are respectfully invited to attend. Country buyers can have their purchases packed and shipped at a small expense. ja20-k438-3t JOHN RANKIN, Auctioneer.

WAREHOUSE SALE. SALE OF CARBON OIL POSTPONED. On THURSDAY MORNING, January 23th, at 10 o'clock, I will sell at the Red Warehouse on 12th street, near Clark, unless previously called for and charges paid, 34 casks and 41 bbls. Southern Oil Company's Carbon Oil, marked Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., Chicago. ja18-k434-3t JOHN RANKIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin. On MONDAY, Jan. 20th, TUESDAY, Jan. 21st, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22d, and FRIDAY, Jan. 24th, black Union cloths, cassimeres, satinets, bleached sheeting, ginghams, wool socks, hose and hosiery, dress goods, underskirts, drawers, jackets. Also, an invoice of clothing. Yankee notions, furnishing goods, 60 dozen army wool mittens. Terms Cash—Bar Funds. ja17-k398-1w S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BY GILBERT SAMPSON & WARNER. Household Furniture AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, January 24th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at our Auction Room, 82 Lake street, a large and general assortment of Furniture, &c., consisting in part of Mahogany Sofas, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Book Cases, Dressing Bureaus, Plain and Marble Top Zink Lined Washstands, Cane Seat Chairs and Rockers, Sewing Chairs, Side and Corner Whatnots, Piano Stools, Hall Stands, Mahogany Card and Center Tables, Marble-Top Tables, Ladies Work Stands, French and Cottage Bedsteads, Cottage Chamber Setts, complete; Marble-Top Chamber Suits, Tete-a-Tetes, Parlor Suits, Extension Dining Tables, with many other goods too numerous to particularize. ja22-k496-3t GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK THROUGHOUT THE SEASON, Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON, Chicago, Aug. 22d, 1861. au27-ly

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, (OPPOSITE TREMONT HOUSE.) REGULAR SALE DAYS AT THEIR SALESROOMS: DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c., EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. BOOTS AND SHOES, EVERY THURSDAY. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. All Goods Sold for Par Funds. Deposits received from all purchasers unknown to us. oc11-ly WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 107 Dearborn Street, HUGH ALEXANDER. Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited. [de7-k687-3m]

For Europe.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde-built Iron Steamships, CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH, CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO, CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW, CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO, ETNA, BOSPHORUS. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in WATER-TIGHT SECTIONS, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 13 Lasalle street, Chicago. ☞ Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards. [illegible]

THROUGH TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND Regular Weekly Line of First-Class Ocean Steamers, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec. Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 12 Lake st., Chicago. WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal. je18-'61-ly-tp

Miscellaneous.

ONE FIRE LASTS FOR THE ENTIRE SEASON, Without Re-Building. LITTLEFIELD'S BASE BURNING STOVES, RAILWAY COAL BURNER, Parlor Furnace, or Double Heater, AND THE NEW STOVE MORNING GLORY. VAN SHAACK. No. 47.....STATE STREET.....No. 47 Has the sale of these popular Stoves. [oc11-g385-ly-tp]

FOR CHAPPED HANDS USE THE Cocoaine Soap, Cocoaine Soap, Cocoaine Soap, Cocoaine Soap, Cocoaine Soap, Cocoaine Soap, Cocoaine Soap, Cocoaine Soap, Cocoaine Soap, Cocoaine Soap, Cocoaine Soap, Cocoaine Soap. For all roughness and exfoliations of the skin [illegible] SMITH & DWYER, Druggists and Chemists, Opposite the Tremont House. de9-g9-3-ly

CHARLES L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN KEROSENE, COAL, AND CARBON OILS, Lamps and Chandeliers Adapted to Churches, Halls, School Rooms, &c. AT NOBLE'S LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM No. 175 Lake Street.

TO PRINTERS.—We offer for sale the following described lots of WOOD TYPE, At prices annexed. [illegible] Address WM. H. RAND, TRIBUNE OFFICE, CHICAGO. ja23-daw-tw

CASH ADVANCES.—Reynolds, Ely & Co make LIBERAL ADVANCES IN CASH On FLOUR, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS, consigned to E. A. Ely & Co., New York. [illegible]

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1862.

A TOKEN OF WEAKNESS.

Within a short time past a strange and marked difference of tone has characterized the press of the rebel States touching the composition and perpetuity of their forces in the field. Less is written of the burning zeal and lofty patriotism of the sons of the South. We have fewer vivid word-paintings of the consuming fervor which animates the chivalry, and the reason may be imagined with considerable accuracy. It is not there. Whatever may have been the manifestations of the first rush to arms, under the inspiration of the mad frenzy of revolt, the circumstances have not been of the most favorable character to keep alive that spirit.

A section of country, exclusively agricultural, and accustomed to look abroad for the products of the mechanic arts, rage and hate could but ill supply the lack, when these springs were cut off, and in the matter of comforts and absolute necessaries of military outfit, the deficiency has been severely felt.

The mouthings of Southern orators and the eloquent paragraphs of eminent journalists, did much to roll up the army of Secessia, but neither words, nor the rebel Government's paper promises to pay, could furnish a material and actual response to the demands which have sprung from the enrollment of these forces. The larger share of the industrial wealth of the South, at the outbreak of the war, was in the hands of Northern men. These were the first to be driven away before the insane zeal of the slaveholders' rebellion, and they came north by hundreds, flying and hunted down. This was the first fruits of the rebellion. From the Southern railroads were thus driven their most efficient managers from the limited manufacturing enterprises of the South, the best operatives disappeared under like pressure. Then followed the blockade, and the chief sources of supply of manufactured articles from abroad were thenceforth cut off.

The South had learnt, through a long course of years, to look to the North for shoes, hats, metal wares, and the multiform products of our looms. These she was called to part with at a time the most illy calculated to foster new home enterprises to take their place, and at a time when there was a larger demand than ever before for that very numerous share of these articles which go to make up military outfit. It was absurd ever to have based an expectation on our blockade, that it would starve out the South, whose rich agricultural resources laughed such a threat to scorn, but there are other sources of weakness and exhaustion besides lack of food, and and these Secessia has been brought to experience.

We have come fully to credit the oft told tale of the inevitable "contraband," or the "reliable gentleman" freshly arrived from the rebel lines, that the rebel army is poorly clad; that it is shoeless, hatless and ragged; that glittering officers in all the pride of the "Young South" confront at their parades long lines of tatterdemalions whose fluttering rags would shame Falstaff's recruits. These tales are true. The crowded rabble that from the doubtful contention of the poor white of the South, became the material of her legions, have made up the poorest supplied army that has ever taken the field, on this continent, and we scarcely wish to banish from the comparison the worst experiences of the revolution. It has been beyond the power of the rebel leaders to secure any other result. Confederate bonds are not the basis on which capital chooses voluntarily to found cotton mills and machine shops. These are the reasons for the physical suffering which worn out the spirit and toned down the fierce zeal of the hordes of ignorant and half brutal men summoned from Whippy Swamp with a promise of the speedy sack of Northern cities, and fighting for no principle but Slavery.

While the Federal army, month by month, has become better and better supplied with camp comforts, and the best description of military outfit, over against their lines has hung the gaunt dilapidated rabble, the evils of whose lack of similar necessaries, no military skill of leaders could atone for, or supply. As a result, these soldiers are getting sick of it. And here we do not trust the "contraband," for we remember that one of them once deceived our illustrious Illinois Fouke, nor to the "reliable gentleman" for we have better testimony, no less than the evidence of the Southern press, who view with ill dissembled quakings what may result when the twelve-month term of service of their raggedmen at arms shall expire. The Richmond *Examiner* of the 9th tells us that the wisest men of the South have grave apprehensions on this very point. They openly refer to "the extreme hazard of allowing the dissolution of the regiments in the field," and confess that in this peril they see "serious sources of apprehension for the Southern cause." This simply means that they fear the soldiers will not re-enlist; that they know many of them are determined not to re-enter the army. Rank and file are disgusted with a service that has brought them nothing but want and suffering.

What, therefore, we desire to notice as the token of weakness in the rebellion, is this distrust in its volunteers, most strongly confessed in the remedy proposed. Several leading journals at the South are openly urging *"the abandonment of the system of voluntary enlistment,"* and substituting therefor *"the authority of the Government commanding the services of the citizens."* Says the Richmond *Examiner*, above quoted:

> Let the Government order the soldiers already in the field to remain until relieved; let it require those not enlisted to put themselves in the field.

And in support of the new doctrine we are referred to what Louis Napoleon would doubtless do under similar circumstances. Volunteering, these rebel journals pronounce, a "broken reed." Its statesmen and legislators as pathetically appealed to:

> To lift themselves out of the deep ruts of routine and to strike out new pathways! If not, like the army horses in Western Virginia, they will drown in the country's cause in the mud and mire of the old traveled way.

It is upon such a present and nearly impending military crisis in the rebel States that the effect of present movements of the Federal forces must tell. The defeat of Zollicoffer will thrill throughout the South, and will be speedily followed up by other blows about to fall. It remains to be seen how the rebel volunteers will receive the proposed despotic scheme of impressment, but it can be imagined. If the Federal Government presses its present advantages with vigor the rebellion is dead. It has confessed by its own leaders that its cause cannot be entrusted to volunteers, and the activity of our generals, and the splendid armies they lead, can easily make that other hope of the rebellion futile and vain. Push on the columns.

MEDICALLY CONSIDERED.

Neither the Medical Bureau nor the Sanitary Commission, jointly nor severally, have in their list of medicaments and restoratives, a remedy so efficacious as that which within the past few days been carried through all our military hospitals, the glorious news from Somerset. It has spread from cot to cot, has infused new vigor into convalescents, set the sluggish blood dancing in the veins where it had been long torpid, called a flush, other than of fever, to the cheek, and fire other than of delirium to the eye. The era of action arrived; the tidings of glorious deeds accomplished; the earnest of stirring scenes to come. It was just what was wanted, and what *materia medica* could not supply. The soldier runs out, in his winter camp, far removed from excitement, and, with nothing but the dull routine of the cantonment, must become oppressive and dangerous. It underlies the larger share of the cases that swell the hospital returns and lists of mortality. It is best met and cured by precisely that description of "motorpathy" which an advance movement brings. The experiences of winter marches, of heavy roads, of picket duty without tent or fire, of scouting thick with perils, are nothing to the strong man so that his mind is kept alive, and he feels that he is doing a soldier's duty. We hope the era has come.

A Bit of Village History.

The reader will remember the situation at last accounts. Here were the alarmed villagers, yonder the fire making vigorous progress, and midway at the fireground the volunteer firemen laboriously *drilling*. The remonstrances of the spectators availed nothing, since on examination it was found that none of them had any great experience in the fireman's profession, no account being taken of the general conviction that water will extinguish fire. There were some scattered attempts at consolation that the fire would probably go out of itself in a short time, though there was nothing that looked like it; indeed it had already spread to several adjoining buildings. It would certainly be extinguished, however, directly upon being played upon by the engine, and of course when the firemen got at work upon it with the advantage of their drill, it would soon be disposed of.

But there was still another feature of the occasion we feel called upon to notice. When the first alarm was given, several ill-conditioned fellows turned out with great promptness, one of them being heard to remark confidentially to another as he ran, that as this was "likely to be considerable of a fire he had *brought a very large bag.*" It is in evidence that several actually took along wheel-barrows and hand carts, and with great cheerfulness prepared to indulge in every advantage of the times. It would be painful to follow out such instances of human depravity. One thing is certain, the fellows went about their work with great confidence, apparently sustained by precedents that somebody had afforded, and advantage from the alarm, confusion and distress of fires.

The incident of drilling the firemen at the frog pond, even to the extent of sending many of them home tired out, before a gill of water had been thrown on the fire, we think has no parallel, and are not sure our readers have ever heard anything like it, the only reason of course that we mention it in the exercise of our duty as journalists. As to the case of the low fellows who took bags and wheelbarrows to carry off their plunder from the fire, we execrate them utterly, a feeling our virtuous readers doubtless share. If there be anything meaner than stealing at a fire, it was not until a few months past discovered; an improvement on an old patent, of course, since rascality would never be passed upon as a new invention at the Patent Office.

What of the low fellows who took "very large bags," aye, and filled them too, when the nation was in danger? These last started promptly at the first alarm, not to put out the fire, nor to lessen the general distress of the community, but to "steal at the fire," and they did it, too. For witnesses against them can be called up at will, very many soldiers glad in shoddy, with paper soled shoes; very many steeds with "flutted sides," ringboned, and melancholy with glanders and sweeny. There will also appear of record a long list of millions that honest people will be called to pay, to make up for what those "thieves at the fire" have carried off in their large bags—some of them to Europe. When the virtuous public are indignant at the treachery shown to steal at fire, and call upon them the high and mighty indignation of Police Magistrates, let us pray that there is a Magistrate, even the Chief Magistrate who will not allow these knaves to escape, when lesser ones get their dues. Shall we drive away mosquitoes that we may be preyed upon by vampyres? Nay, verily.

The Conduct of the War.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War had a long session on Monday. They resumed the evidence in Gen. Patterson's case, and examined two of his Aids, Cols. Riddle and Thomas, upon the point of Johnston's escape. It is said that none of the evidence adduced by Patterson will vindicate his fame or relieve him of the responsibility of the disaster at Bull Run. The Committee will make no comments on the testimony of witnesses in that affair, but will let the facts as presented by Patterson go forth to the world.

The Sutler Question.

Since Senator Wilson first agitated the sutler question, the profits of that fraternity have, it is said, fallen off at least one half. Their latest advice is embodied in the following circular, which they have printed and distributed through the camps:

> SOLDIERS, BEWARE.
>
> The Government seeks to place your hard-earned dues beyond your control by a system called the
>
> "ALLOTMENT LAW."
>
> The money allotted to other never comes into your possession, and is, for the whole term of your enlistment, entirely considering you
>
> NOT CAPABLE
>
> of managing your own affairs. It has been supposed you were
>
> FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM,
>
> and not to be enslaved. Your decision in the matter for
>
> THE FIRST PAY
>
> governs each pay hereafter.

Proposed Issue of Money Orders to be Sent by Mail.

The Post-office Committee of the House of Representatives have under consideration the introduction of a money order system for the transmission through Post-office orders of sums under thirty dollars at the average rate of about one-half of one per cent. A like system to this pays expenses and yields a net revenue of about one hundred thousand dollars per annum in England, but it has failed to pay in either Ireland or Canada. It was first established in Great Britain as the private enterprise of three of the clerks in the Post-office Department during the Napoleonic war, to enable soldiers and sailors to make small remittances, and was subsequently adopted by the department. The existence of almost precisely similar circumstances in this country suggests its adoption as a measure of convenience to the half a million of soldiers now in the service, and the fact that the Government continually needs large sums of money in the western States, where the use of this system would produce an accumulation of the postal revenue, would, it is thought, compensate for what has been hitherto urged as the disadvantage of the system. It remains to be seen, also, if the banking system proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury would not also enhance the value of this mode of distributing the Post-office receipts.

The Reported Peace Propositions.

Rumors have been current at Springfield and St. Louis that propositions of peace have been offered by Jeff. Davis to the Administration, as well as to England and France. Those reported propositions are as follows:

1. Recognition of the Southern Confederacy.
2. Absolute free trade between Northern and Southern Confederacies.
3. Abrogation of the Fugitive Slave Law.
4. Introduction of Coolie labor to Southern States.

In addition to the above, a gentleman residing in St. Louis in a high official capacity is the authority for the statement that he learned from *Federal officers who claim to be in communication with* relatives in the Confederate army that Davis has also submitted the following:

5. Abolition of slavery in twenty-five years.

This last, the gentleman says, is the bait thrown out to England.

☞ The number of military appointments before the Senate Committee are 1,400, a large proportion of whom will be slaughtered. In the investigation of the qualifications of each man, the Committee seem determined that no man shall receive their endorsement simply on account of political favoritism, family or wealth, but alone upon those requisite qualifications necessary to make a good officer. There are many regrets expressed that Gen. Stone was confirmed at the July session, as, in consequence of his record subsequently made, and now in evidence before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, he would not now be confirmed.

☞ It is pretty well settled that the stone fleet sunk in the main ship channel of Charleston accomplished its purposes. Although the upper works of the hulks have in a measure disappeared, the stern and the larger part of the hulks remain, and the tidal flow of the sea has washed to that point immense quantities of sand, which has formed a bar across the channel at that point, and effectually closed it for at least twenty years to come. The main ship channel is morally closed. Until a careful survey is made no vessel will dare to go out over it, and that survey cannot be made until the rebellion is terminated.

☞ Gen. Dix spoils a story told by the Charleston *Mercury* of the fearful display of secesh eloquence made in his presence by a certain Mr. W. of Southern sympathies. He denies in the most positive manner that he ever had any such conversation.

☞ The camps on the Potomac are crystallized with ice and snow. This drives the boys to their tents and to writing letters. In three rainy days the 6th New Hampshire regiment sent off three thousand letters.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

More Signs of Encroachment—Gen. Lane's Expedition—The new Secretary of War and the new Minister to Russia.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1862.

In my last letter I spoke of some hopeful indications which had become visible to the naked eye in this usually despondent city. While the roads have been getting worse and worse, the signs of the times have been getting better and better. Stanton has taken possession of the war office, which is a good thing. Cameron has been confirmed and presented with a clean bill of health for the Court of St. Petersburg. Gen. Burnside is undoubtedly doing the work he was sent to perform in gallant style, and Gen. Wool is giving him the amplest opportunities by engaging the enemy's attention at Norfolk, and keeping the rebels at that point in a perpetual fret and fever. But the most hopeful of all things is the solemn assurance given to Gen. Lane, by the President, the new Secretary of War and Gen. McClellan, that his plan of putting down the rebellion, *by putting down slavery, shall be tried to the satisfaction of himself and the country.*

Let it be understood that Gen. Lane's plan comprehends more than has been hitherto attempted by any other military commander. Fremont proposed to liberate only the slaves of rebels after a kind of trial in court. Lane proposes to liberate at once *all the slaves* in the country he occupies, and to establish them on *the soil of the rebel masters.* In this way he expects to restore peace quiet in the rebellious districts, and at the same time to give the negroes every inducement to remain at home and not overrun the North, as some croakers apprehend. I shall not be surprised to hear that he has established a free State Constitution and government in Texas, supported by the non-slaveholding Germans of the western counties—the rebels being all driven out, or reduced to submission and held to their duties and obligations by the emancipated blacks. It is too late in the day to be hunting up apologies for this line of policy; this effectual method of dealing with the friends of Jeffdon. The thing is going to be tried by 50,000 Northwestern troops, with Lane at their head, and Montgomery and Jenkson on the right hand and on the left. Let the pro-slavery men in the Illinois Convention, who were so fierce to endorse the new Secretary of War, put this in their pipes and smoke it. Let them understand, too, that Secretary Stanton is the endorser and promoter of Lane's expedition, and that he has promised to back it with all the energies of the Department which he administers. And let us all see which division of the Union army will reach the Gulf of Mexico first! The three divisions this side of Kansas have been from four to seven months preparing. The other can hardly be said to have commenced preparations. If General Lane does not reach that goal ahead of competition, he will spoil a good army in the attempt. He believes that the country can better afford to lose twenty or thirty thousand men in honest, hearty attempts to subdue the rebels, than to remain longer shivering on the brink of engaging the enemy, and if he can do nothing more he can sacrifice himself and his men, and thus teach foreign nations that there is somebody on our side in dead earnest.

The belief is growing and general that the army has at last got a master, and the country my honest and popular friend, Simon Cameron of Stanton. Both these things have been in the highest degree necessary, and in the worst degree lacking. Gen. McClellan's responsibilities have been quite too enormous. He should not be required to be commander of armies and Sec. of War at the same time. Our system of Government provides for a nicer division of labor, and the fifty persons who have been favored with Presidential interviews, have told me this winter that Mr. Lincoln was just as much and more at home in the labor of the army as anybody else. Well, it happens to be *his* prerogative to inaugurate a different system, or to find out satisfactory reasons for the instant rejection of it. *Not alone.* If the reasons are satisfactory, it is not for him to be either annoyed or vexed. If they are not satisfactory, it is for him to institute a new and improved regime of military affairs. He alone, of all complainers, has no excuse for complaining. Probably these facts have made their due impression on his mind, and he has thus put a load upon Gen. McClellan. This idea is strenuously maintained by some of the most zealous Republican Senators. I *hope* they are correct.

The 42d Illinois in Winter Quarters—Their Present Condition.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP WORTH, SURVIVORS, Mo.,
January 18th, 1862.

The first regiment of the Douglas Brigade, or in other words the 42d regiment Illinois volunteers, with a small battery, went into winter quarters at this point about the 12th of December, and occupy the buildings of the town for barracks. It is of itself a small army, ready at a moment's notice to march, but at present the enemy seems to be very much scattered. I can truly say we are in the enemy's country, and seldom have I met what I believe to be a good Union man. The few residents occupying their former homes will tell you they take no part in the war—and the saying that "those who are not for us are against us" applies in such cases. The ignorance of the resident white population of this part of Missouri almost surpasses belief—and slavery exists in its lowest and most degraded form—the curse of which has laid a heavy hand upon what might otherwise have been a flourishing and prosperous State.

The Union people have been driven from their homes. The secessionists are either in the Southern army, or skulking about ready to commit any unlawful depredations upon the few remaining inhabitants whom I will term neutrals. Hence the towns and villages are deserted. The Pacific Railroad, the terminus of which is eight miles west of here, is in good running order, and is guarded its entire length by Union troops. An army twenty thousand strong are within eight miles of here, with little prospect of a movement at present.

There is considerable sickness in the different camps, and many deaths among the soldiers, and if half the complaints we hear are true, the hospital arrangements are very far from what they should be. In no hospital I have visited have I seen a neat, well-kept, and in fact anything that approaches a comfortable bed; and let me here urge upon the friends of our volunteers, who contemplate making any donations, that they attend to the bed and the comfort of a sick man, will be far more acceptable than the most costly presents.

While in camp the residents in the vicinity drive a good business, and are in the way of supplying the soldiers with pies, cakes, apples, &c. And as soldiers do not always have ready money to meet their wants in this line, meat, meals, or something exchanged, and that often seen quite large quantities of coffee traded. And when I tell you that this same coffee is sold by the quart, and of very small size, and traded for pies, cakes, &c., you will agree that soldiers do not lack for expedients to make a raise. And it has occurred to me that those who visit camp will say the Union troops are supplied with very poor coffee.

The officers of the 42nd regiment feel very keenly the loss of Col. W. A. Webb, although he had been in command but a few weeks when he died, and his fellow officers claim the honor of heading a subscription to raise means for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument to his memory, as it is understood the friends of the deceased in your city are moving in the matter.

The ground is covered with snow, and for some days the weather has been very cold, making many a soldier think of his old home and firside. G. W. G.

Treason in High Places.

[From the Washington Globe.]

If the war for the Union fail, its failure will probably be caused more by treason than by force of arms. There is every reason to believe that the success of the rebellion hitherto has been secured almost wholly by treasonable communications from traitors in our own ranks or employed in the management of military affairs. Many such communications are known to have been made, and many more are suspected to have been made ever since the beginning of the war. Again and again the Confederates have boasted of their previous knowledge of the movements of our armies, and in many facts have proved their boasts true. We have just learned a most astounding circumstance, which must well nigh shake the patriot's heart with disgust, and almost in despair. An officer of high character has informed us that, to his knowledge, on the day when the Pensacola ran the gauntlet of the rebel batteries, and before the usual hour for communicating the countersign of the day to our pickets opposite one of those batteries, the rebel pickets boastfully shouted the correct countersign across the river, and added: "The Pensacola is coming down to-night!" What does this prove? It proves that the countersigns which are sent from the War Department to our camps, are made known to the rebels by traitors in confidential positions in or near that Department, and that other information in reference to contemplated movements of our naval forces is likewise communicated to the enemy! What is to be the end of all this? Can there not be some purification of the departments, so as to save our country from the destruction that must otherwise result from such fearful treachery? The depressing fact is known that, in reference to the Southern rebellion, or base corruption, has led officers of the Government to carry on, unsuspected, correspondence with the rebels to an extent unknown and undiscoverable. Shall no effort be made to unmask these vile traitors? If discovered, shall we "swear them and let them go," or shall we rather hang them to the first lamp-post? If ever a crime deserved summary and extreme punishment, surely such a base betrayal of confidence as is shown by such acts should be most promptly and severely visited with the law's heaviest penalties. Whether prompted by love of the rebellion, or by the bribes offered by the enemy, or by a mercenary wish to prolong the war, and profit by plundering the Government and the poor soldier, such treason—aggravated a thousand fold by the confidence reposed in the traitors—merits everlasting shame and contempt, and should receive such punishment—forever over—as will make the boldest forever shrink from following the base example.

THE ILLINOIS STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[From our Special Reporter.]

SPRINGFIELD, January 21, 1862.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Clover.

Minutes of last Convention were read and approved.

COMMUNICATION FROM STATE TREASURER.

The President presented a communication from the State Treasurer, as follows, which was laid on the table, and on motion of Mr. Wentworth, 1,500 copies were ordered printed:

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 18, 1862.

Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, President of Constitutional Convention:

SIR:—In answer to the resolution of the Convention adopted January 18, 1862, in relation to funds received as dividend on account of war expenses, I have the honor to state that of war bonds of the denomination of one thousand dollars there has been sold the number of 993, for which there has been realized $468,810. Of the denomination of five hundred dollars there has been sold the number of 982, for which there has been realized $479,960; and of the denomination of one hundred dollars, 319 have been sold, realizing $66,000.

Tabular statements herewith submitted, marked A, B, C, and D, will show when, to whom, and for what funds the same were sold, in payment for bonds, as no sale list has been preserved, the warrants having been treated in all respects the same as those redeemed with money.

The only amount paid to Commissioners is for my own expenses incurred in going to New York for the purpose of arranging the preparation and sale of bonds, in all, three trips, for which my bill of $276 was audited by the commissioners appointed to audit war fund claims. The other commissioners (viz: the Governor and Auditor) have received nothing for their services.

The amount received from the United States and paid into the Treasury up to this date is $1,273,-933.16, as shown by exhibit (E), herewith submitted, in which also is shown the amount of warrants paid by me on account of the war fund, and refunded by the United States.

The amount now remaining in the Treasury to the credit of the War Fund is $230,000, of which $18,000 stands to the credit of the Military Contingent Fund, and $200 is subject to draft on what are called army warrants.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

1861.	WAR FUND.	DR.
	To proceeds of bonds sold, as per statement	$864,450 00
Sept. 4.	Received of William Thomas, U. S. Quartermaster	375,000 00
Nov. 8.	Received of Capt. A. R. Eddy, U. S. Quartermaster	550,425 27
Nov. 8.	Received of Capt. A. R. Eddy, U. S. Quartermaster	570,986 30
Nov. 8.	Received of Capt. A. R. Eddy, U. S. Quartermaster	77,061 69
		$2,337,803 16
	Balance of Contingent Fund	$18,000 00
	Balance of War Fund	21,000 00
1861.	WAR FUND.	CR.
Sept. 30.	By auditor's warrants surrendered	$871,564 51
Oct. 31.	By auditor's warrants surrendered	965,546 96
Nov. 30.	By auditor's warrants surrendered	1,378,044 49
1862.		
Jan. 18.	Auditor's warrants on hand.	153,647 16
	Cash, Contingent Fund	18,000 00
	Cash, War Fund	27,000 00
		$3,327,803 16

BANKS AND CURRENCY.

Mr. Purple of Peoria, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, to which was referred the amendment to the Article in the Constitution on those subjects, as follows:

Mr. President: The Committee on Banks and Currency, to whom was referred sundry resolutions, communications and memorials in relation to the subject of banks and banking corporations, have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report the following article as a portion of the amended Constitution of this State, and to recommend its adoption, and to ask the concurrence of the Convention in their report; and have also instructed me to recommend to the Convention that Section 1 of said Article should be submitted as a separate proposition to the people, to be separately voted upon at the election to be held for or against the adoption of the Constitution:

ARTICLE X.

BANKS.

SEC. 1. No bank or banking corporation, nor any association or corporation with any banking powers, shall hereafter be created in this State. This section shall be submitted and be in force immediately, as a portion of and as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and the same shall be and remain in force as such, unless rejected by the people upon the vote hereafter to be taken for or against the adoption of the same, as provided in this Constitution.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall have no power to pass any law whereby the charters of any of the existing banks, banking corporations, or any association or corporation with banking powers, shall be extended, or shall be revived, enlarged, extended or renewed; or whereby any of said banks, banking corporations or associations, or any person with any banking powers, shall acquire any rights or privileges which they do not now possess under the Constitution of this State, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof.

SEC. 3. That no bank bill, check, draft, note or other written or printed instrument for the payment of money, issued by or drawn on any bank, banking association, or any association or corporation with any banking powers, without the State, of a less denomination than ten dollars, shall be circulated as currency in this State; or shall any bank bill, check, draft, note, written or printed instrument be attested or passed within this State, unless the bank or corporation or association or corporation with banking powers issuing the same, or upon which the same is drawn, shall at the time of uttering or passing the same, redeem the circulation and indebtedness in gold and silver.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly, at its next session after the adoption of this Constitution, provide by law, that any person who shall knowingly and willfully and with intent to defraud any person or corporation, violate the provisions of Sec. 3 of this article, shall be punished by imprisonment in the Penitentiary of this State; and for the imposition of such other penalties and forfeitures as the General Assembly may deem proper.

On motion of Judge purple the article was laid upon the table, ordered printed, and made the special order for Friday next.

MILITIA APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. Singleton of Adams, from the Committee on Militia and Military Affairs, reported a resolution asking information respecting the appointment or election of officers, and requesting the Governor and Adjutant General on the subject in the Governor's possession were so voluminous that it would be impossible to obtain all the information required on the subject in a manner satisfactory to the Convention. The Committee was therefore discharged.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

Mr. Edwards of Sangamon offered a resolution asking information from the Judiciary Committee as to whether the Convention had the power to re-apportion the State into Congressional districts. Adopted.

"LICKS" AT THE RAILROADS.

Mr. Riley of Randolph offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Standing Committee on Railroads be instructed to inquire and examine into the charters of the several railroads that traverse the State of Illinois, and report to this Convention what, if anything, these charters conflict with the General Railroad Law of this State, and if these charters relieve the Railroad Companies from the control provided in Sec. 28, page 947 of Thompson and Bissell's Revised Statutes; and also, to investigate the charge which has gained currency that the officers of the Railroad Companies have, in the habit of authorizing free passes to campaign suppers and other gratuities to members of the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary Departments of our Government. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Simpson of Henderson offered a resolution asking that a Committee be appointed to examine into the accounts of the Illinois Central Railroad Company in reference to the 7 per cent. allowance to the State on the gross receipts of the Company. Adopted.

COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE.

Mr. Orme of McLean offered a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the interests of the tax-payers of this State will be subserved by a Constitutional provision limiting the Legislature in providing for the collection of the revenue to a time subsequent to the annual meeting of all the boards of trade and commerce between this State and the sea-board. Adopted.

STATIONERY FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Morrill of Hancock offered a resolution as follows, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to report to this Convention a statement showing the amount and description of articles furnished members of the General Assembly under the head of "stationery," setting forth what articles have been furnished for and received by each member of the General Assembly at each session for the past ten years.

ABUSES OF TELEGRAPHS.

The same gentleman offered a resolution requesting that the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations be instructed to inquire whether abuses have existed in the the telegraph system, or operations in this State, and if so, to report, by constitutional provision or otherwise, some adequate protection to the people against such abuses hereafter. Adopted.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

On motion of Mr. Naramore, the Convention went into Committee of the Whole.

The President called Mr. Naramore to the Chair.

PAY AND MILEAGE OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The debate upon the mileage of members of the Legislature, which commenced yesterday, was then resumed; the question being on the motion of Gen. Singleton of Adams to substitute a per annum for a per diem allowance.

Mr. Simpson of Henderson offered an amendment outlawing off repudiation of all kinds.

Mr. Edwards of Sangamon was in favor of allowing the Legislature to fix its own compensation, and made a very able argument in support thereof. He favored that although all State officers were restricted by the Constitution to certain defined salaries, still nearly all of them received extra compensation in one shape or another; so with the members of the Legislature. No matter what the constructions, they always manage to get extra pay in one form or another.

Mr. Ficklin of Coles was very decided in his opposition to a per annum allowance. He was in favor of a reasonable per diem compensation.

Mr. Rose of Fulton was in favor of a moderate per diem allowance. He said that the people had repudiated the action of members of the United States Congress in voting themselves high salaries. In the same course he pursued in the Convention, the people will defeat the Constitution at the polls.

Mr. O'Melveny of Marion was also strongly in favor of a per diem compensation.

A motion to strike out $2.00 per day in Section 24, article 3, was then put and carried.

A motion to insert a per annum for a per diem allowance was lost.

Mr. Allen of Williamson offered an amendment fixing the per diem of the members of the Legislature at four dollars per day, with 10 cents for mile to and from the capital; also providing for one dollar per day additional for the Speaker. It was decided to be out of order.

Judge Purple, for information, offered a substitute for the original section (24) leaving the entire question of the amount per diem of the members and officers to the Legislature itself. It will receive the support of some very strong members in the Convention, but the majority, I think, are fearful that it would not be satisfactory to their constituents.

Without taking any definite action, the Committee rose and reported progress, after which the Convention adjourned.

THE LOSS OF TIME IN THE CONVENTION.

It is evident that the members of the Convention are very fearful of doing anything which they think will not be acceptable to the people. Their great and absorbing idea appears to be, so far as the Constitution of itself is concerned, to make one which will command the vote of the people, at least upon all points other than any political move which it is intended to make hereafter against the State officers now in power, by ordinance or otherwise. That such move is intended to be made, however, I have as yet no means of knowing.

THE STATE AND ITS ARMY CONTRACTS.

A good deal of feeling has been manifested by the opponents of the State officers upon the subject of the contracts entered into by the State with various persons for army clothing, arms and supplies of various kinds. It is charged by the opponents of our officers, that they have made contracts needlessly, and that on this account there is now on the hands of the State a large amount of materials of this kind which cannot be disposed of except at a loss. It appears that there are some $040,000 worth of material on hand or contracted for, and as the State Quartermaster's Department is, or will be abolished, this material will not be accepted by the United States, except at a reduction of some 10 per cent. on its original cost—a loss of, it is asserted, $100,0000 or $150,000.

On the part of the State officers, they claim that the United States has agreed to take the contracts off their hands without loss to the State. It is acknowledged that there is some difference with the United States War Department in respect to overcoats and some other articles. These owned by the State are claimed to be of a much better quality than those provided for by the United States, and consequently cost more money. The Governor, however, thinks he can make it appear that the State will be fully reimbursed, and thus will be at no loss. He will make a public statement upon the subject in a day or two, whether the Convention or not, I am not informed. Till that statement appears, and in order to do justice to all parties concerned, I forbear further allusion to the matter. I only aim, in all my communications, to give facts, leaving to you, Messrs. Editors, the right to comment upon them.

A Tennessee Negro of "Whitish Color" held as a Runaway at Lexington, Mo.

BENTON BARRACKS, MO., Jan. 19, 1862.

Messrs. Editors Tribune:

Please examine the inclosed advertisement, cut from the *Missouri Republican* of this date, and notice how *legal men* of a *whitish color* who have escaped from *disloyal men* of the *disloyal State* of Tennessee are used by the constituted authorities of Missouri:

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, LEXINGTON, MO.,
November 25, 1861.

NOTICE.—This is to certify that there was committed to the jail of Lafayette county, Mo., on this November 25, 1861, a negro or mulatto boy SAM'L E. RAMSAY, and he says he belongs to one H. T. Maley, of Tipton county, Tennessee. Said slave is about 20 years of age; is of about the size of 5 feet 8 inches in height; weighs about 150 lbs.; has on grey colored clothes. Said boy says his name is Sam, and hangs his head when you talk to him; says he has been gone 3 or 4 months. Said slave is a light color for a whitish color, and says his name as HORACE.

I, therefore, give notice that, in pursuance of section 2, page 1,007 of Statutes of Missouri, 1845, that I have said slave in my custody, and the owner, overseer or agents are hereby required to make application for said slave within the next months, and pay all charges incurred on account of subsistence, or I, the undersigned, Sheriff of Lafayette county, Mo., will, on

MONDAY, THE 10 DAY OF MARCH, 1862,

sell for cash, at public auction, the said runaway slave above described.

Given under my hand, this date above.

nov-wlm G. M. JACQUES, Sheriff.

Old Virginia.

[Correspondence of the Boston Journal.]

It used to be a favorable Saturday pastime of the Washington correspondents to cross over into Virginia and visit Mr. Custis at Arlington, or some of the other families of the F. F. V.'s, living in decayed pomp upon the proceeds of an annual sale of a negro or two. Some of the gentlemen had offices, or hoped to have them, riding over and remaining an hour or two each day, but participating in pursuits more suited to the metropolitan scandal and what was worn. Presto! The scene has been changed, and the actors have gone Dixieward. Some of them have been burned, trees cut down, huge forts loom up on every height, white tents dot the valleys, and the houses are used as headquarters. Gallant generals plan in the parlors where the best meet forces in which the former hosts now serve under the rebel flag, and the mail dens are with their relatives nearer the rebel capital, where they must miss their Godey with its fashion-plates and their shopping.

A few years more, and disbanded Northern volunteers, who have fought for the love of valor has conquered, turning their sabres into corn cutters, and make the worn-out fields blossom like the rose.

Gen. Lane's Programme.

[Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. Post.]

General Lane has had a very cordial reception from the new Secretary of War, as well as from the President and General McClellan. He has, in several interviews with the President, discussed his plans. Gen. McClellan asked him, at an interview, the other day: "Suppose, Lane, that you should capture the rebel army, what would you do with it?" "Then," replied Lane, "I will take good care to leave no rebel sentiment behind me. If Missouri, Arkansas and the Indian Territory can't control themselves under the laws of the Government, my plan is to make of them a wilderness. I would give the traitors twenty-four hours to choose between treason and death. Sir, if I can't do better, I will kill off the white traitors and give their lands to the loyal black men!" The friends of Lane assert that upon hearing this reply, McClellan laughed heartily, and said: "You must work out your own plans. Go your way, and see to it that no rebel sets his foot in Kansas."

☞ The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that in conformity with usage, after the election of Bishop Stephens to the Assistant Bishopric of Pennsylvania, a notice to that effect was sent, via Fortress Monroe, to the various Bishops of the Southern States, requesting their acquiescence. But one reply was received, that from Bishop Atkinson of North Carolina, who, without political remark or allusion to the divided state of the country, gave a ready consent. This may be looked on as a tacit acknowledgement of Union feeling, and a denial of the divided condition of the Episcopal Church in the United States.

ARMY CONTRACTS.—The Investigating Committee (contracts) will, it is said, be ready to give another instalment of evidence, or rather a continuation of the report. It may be proper to state in this connection, that it has recently been discovered that some heavy gun contracts have been made, the time of delivery being as late as 1863. In some cases, parties who contract with the Government also agree to furnish arms to other contractors who have no means to manufacture, and in more than one instance contracts given to gentlemen who know little of guns, have been sold at a handsome profit to private manufacturers and importers. It is not believed that Congress will ratify all these contracts.

"Ought the Union General commanding in South Carolina, out of tenderness to the three hundred thousand traitors and conspirators infesting the soil of that State—who would gladly see that General and all his troops destroyed from the face of the earth—to treat with cool neglect and contemptuous half hostility; the four hundred thousand loyal inhabitants of that State, who ask nothing but to give him aid and comfort in his great enterprise?"

☞ The New York *Herald* says that a National direct tax of one hundred million dollars would only be in the same proportion as New York city has been taxed for several years past.

☞ Col. Ebenezer W. Pierce, the brigadier general of Big Bethel, but now in command of the 20th Massachusetts regiment, has arrived with his command at Newport News.

☞ The work of reducing the number of clerks and employees in the New York Custom House goes on, greatly to the distress of the unlucky ones.

☞ Last Sunday evening there was a shooting affray in a Rochester gambling saloon, and one Samuel Wilby was mortally wounded by a Troy gambler, who made his escape.

THE SIEGE OF LEXINGTON.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

Soon after the surrender of Lexington, Col. Peabody, one of the Missouri regiments engaged in the defense of the place, published an elaborate statement over his own signature, which was so at variance with the then popular idea that the Irish Brigade had done all the fighting, that it gained no circulation beyond the St. Louis papers of the day. It should be stated, however, to the lasting honor of Col. Peabody, that although an invalid, he quietly devoted himself to the organization of his regiment; and that his command is now ready, awaiting orders to take the field. Another statement of the circumstances of that siege has now been made over the responsible signature of Henry Parker, M. D., surgeon of the 1st Illinois (Marshall's) cavalry, and as a measure of justice to two thousand troops who have been ignored we are requested to print it, and do so with the assurance that it will be read with interest. The letter is addressed to Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, M. C., and is as follows

Goods.
BARGAINS AT
& CO'S
Out Sale:
SILKS
FIFTY CENTS.
SHILLINGS.
SILKS FOR
Silks for six shillings,
worth one dollar
for fifty cents.
Valentines for one-
Shirtings,
STRIPES,
low as can be
Bargains.
169 Lake Street.

SALE OF A
GOODS.
CARTER
for CASH. If not
will be closed out at
to examine the
CARTER,
Assignee.

Goods.
GAITERS,
SOLDIERS,
or Linen.
CAP COVERS.
Leggins,
LEATHER BELTING,
HOSE, &c.
SON & CO.,
Randolph street.

Newsdealers.
NEWSDEALERS
& CO.,
PACKERS AND
PAPERS,
and Stationery.
railroad facilities en-
every article in our
lowest prices.
publishers' rates;
of a cent. ad-
with Express charges
publications and all Mis-
SHEAR & CO.,
Griswold street, Chicago
SHEAR & CO.,
Hudson street, New York.

Machines.
& FULLER'S
Dollar $30
MACHINE,
TRIC FEED,
capable of doing as wide a
machine, and is undenia-
Machine
any other, call and
liberal discount will
FULLER,
P. O. Box 2351.

$5 EACH.—
MACHINES,
MACHINES,
MACHINES,
MACHINES,
MACHINES.
UNION MA-
with silver plate, stands
all complete, are now
price of $35—on plain
already established
greatly increased by the
No family
to send in their orders
at such a low price.
agents wishing to en-
MACHINE COMPANY
McCormick's Block.
I. A. HANCE,
the Northwestern States.
or call and examine
IMPROVED
"PEARL"
MACHINES.
MACHINES.

FROM EXPERIENCE
"Pearl" Sew-
Lake
most economical
family use.
cheap it cannot be
and from that of our
and the entire re-
which is cheerfully
in the Chicago Democrat.

EACH.
EACH.
throughout the country
use them, and are un-
best made, and cheap-
embraced in our
every respect and vastly
for using them
in perfect running order
in proper position,
work at once.
a handsome table, and are
for descriptive circular
stamp for return postage;
will send machine by
we will send a ma-
it need not be paid

LINS & CO.,
(up stairs), CHICAGO.

L & CO'S
& CO.'S
MACHINES.
MACHINES.
$25 TO $90.
'S' PATENT.
'S' PATENT.
per Minute.
machine in the world.
or drop stitches. A
for IT CANNOT be
the Hemmer
will do all
They are made with
never fail to give satis-
OUR SATISFACTION
of this city have

ENTIRELY NEW
CREEPER,
to prevent falling in slip-
Received,
CELEBRATED
SKATES.
New York, Boston, Phila-
in preference to all
Variety Store,
STREET.
EMPORIUM.
SKATES.
Skates of every descrip-
at 136 Lake street.

Glue.
PATENT.—For $1.00
making the celebrated
and others.
Dollar, to enable
HOUSE,
$1.50 PER DAY.
Proprietor.

Express Freight

TRANSPORTATION
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
COMPANY'S
Express Freight Line
—VIA—
Great Western, New York Central and Connecting Roads,
TO AND FROM
THE EAST AND WEST.
Controled and operated by the roads forming the
Ample facilities for giving prompt dispatch to property, via
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
TO AND FROM
Chicago, New York, Boston
For Bills Lading and Contracts, apply at the Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.
MERCHANTS VISITING THE EAST
Are requested to call at the Company's Offices and TICKET Offices, for Bills of Lading, Contracts, Tickets, Etc.
In Boston, deliver Freight at Boston and Worcester Railroad Depot.
In New York, deliver Freight at Hudson River Railroad, No. 72 Warren street, or to "Propeller" Steamers, foot of Cortland street.
Mark Packages: Via "Suspension Bridge."
E. P. BEACH, Agent, 228 Broadway, New York. OTIS KIMBALL, 21 State street, Boston.
JULIUS MOVIUS, General Agent, Buffalo.
A. WALLINGFORD,
Chicago and Western Agent,
Corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.
Chicago, January 1st, 1862.

CHICAGO, PORTLAND AND BOSTON EXPRESS LINE.
1862. 1862.
Under Management and control of the Great Western Railway" of Canada.
By a new and most desirable arrangement for shippers of Produce, the "Great Western Railway Company" are to running an
EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAIN
Through from Windsor, opposite Detroit, to Portland,
Without Change of Cars.
Leaving Windsor every WEDNESDAY and in charge of a SPECIAL MESSENGER, who goes through with each train. This arrangement is to guarantee care and dispatch not heretofore. Freight, and at regular Railroad Tariff Rates.
Freight destined for this Express must leave Chicago on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, consigned to "Care PORTLAND AND BOSTON EXPRESS, WINDSOR, C. W."
For information in regard to this new tracts, bills lading, &c., apply to
A. WALLINGFORD,
Agent Great Western Railway Company,
Corner Lake and Dearborn Streets.

Hard Rubber Truss.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.—Hernia and all forms of cured by the Hard Rubber Truss.
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.
This Truss is having a success in curing before unknown in the history of Trusses, others ever used, in the following respects.
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.
rust (the spring being coated with Hard Rubber), rendering it impervious to moisture or perspiration, the body) nor break, chafe, gall or blister. It or move, does not press or injure the cord.
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS
becomes filthy, and is always as good as new, have been used by over 250 persons in the surrounding country, within 18 months, and failed to give satisfaction in cases of this kind. References can be given cases cured in
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS
years standing, and is universally acknowledged by all eminent Surgeons as the only Truss.
Persons wishing this Instrument can be supplied by sending the size in inches around the hips, state rupture, to I. B. SEELEY, 194 Lake street, Sole Agent for the United States.
Post-Office Box 4333. Send for Pamphlet.

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
99 South Clark Street,
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connection with the leading houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and others with every article in their line
At the lowest N. York Prices.
Post Office Box 3484.

Paper Hangings.

E. G. L. FAXON,
CASH JOBBING HOUSE.
PAPER HANGINGS,
CURTAIN PAPER,
Table Oil Cloths, Window Shades,
FIXTURES, TRIMMINGS, &c.
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
No. 70 Lake Street.
Post Office Box 2618, Chicago, Ill.

DRAKE & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
Window Shades, Fixtures, &c.
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
PAPER HANGERS, ETC., ETC.
No. 184 Clark Street, Chicago.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
Cor. Clinton & Fulton sts., West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS,
Bar and Sheet Lead,
LINSEED OIL,
SHOT, WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD
AND LITHARGE.
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the Trade solicited. Highest price paid for Flax Seed. Post Office Box
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Glue Factory.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.
GLUE.
NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONEBLACK,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
60 South Wells Street, Lloyd's
Having purchased the extensive Glue Works of Wahl Bros. begs leave to invite the Trade ers of Glue, Neatsfoot Oil, Sand Paper, Bone Manure, to his store, 60 South Wells he offers the above articles, at wholesale.
A liberal discount made to Dealers. Glue Stock, Hide Cuttings, etc., etc.
JOHN A. LIGHTHALL,
(Successor to
No. 60 South Wells st.

Music Books.

THE NEW MUSIC BOOK
By Lowell and William Mason.
ASAPH; OR, THE CHOIR BOOK. A collection of Vocal Music, Sacred and Secular, for Choirs, Schools, Musical Societies and Conventions, Home Circle.
Just issued and contains nearly all Music, giving a very attractive Manual for collection of Church Music and a one volume Part Songs and Glees, all in one volume, choirs generally. Published by
Price in Chicago, $9.00 per dozen.
ROOT & CADY.

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & ...
171 RANDOLPH STREET.
Mahogany, Rosewood and ...
ALSO,
CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, ...
Particular attention paid to ...

Special Notices.

For the cheapest and best Hair Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. OSWALD, 168 Lake street and examine those work-nets and productions of art. No adulteration is kept on the head. The Hair Jewelry contains always the newest Paris styles. All articles will give entire satisfaction.

P. E. Minor, M. D., having discovered a permanent cure for Hernia or Rupture (in young or old), and from one to fifty years standing, in from four to eight weeks, without any operation, by the use of an external medicine that does not interfere with labor or business pursuits. Can be consulted free, at his office, southwest cor. of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. (Room No. 3 up stairs.) Post Office Box 2382. The best Trusses furnished and fitted on reasonable terms, and satisfaction given or no charge for fitting.

CATARRH! CATARRH!!
CATARRH!!!
DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,
WARRANTED to be a sure cure for
CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that with fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced as
CATARRH IN THE NOSE.
The next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes, and, finally, the lungs.
It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.
The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, and find that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucous, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place, the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it. The above are the symptoms of Catarrh as they appear in different cases.
By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. And I have sufficient confidence in the Remedy to warrant it to all who are disposed to test its virtues in curing Catarrh, that if after the trial of the Remedy for one month, no benefit is received, the amount paid will be returned.
Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use one month, with full and clear directions.
Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells-St.
Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE,
Post Office Box 4355, Chicago, Ill.

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. H McCANN, Physician and Surgeon, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of disease, by a simple and scientific method, without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal Weakness, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhoea, in short all curable diseases of long standing, cured in the shortest possible time. We are not a "cure-all" doctor and will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery.

FEMALE DISEASES, &c.,
Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will be speedily cured, without poisonous drugs, injurious or unpalatable medicines of any kind. Have no delicacy in calling, no difference what your troubles may be. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves.
Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.
All communications strictly confidential. Office in the Street Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.
Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters to my address, inclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or for two stamps I will send a pamphlet free.

Medicinal.

BININGER'S
OLD
LONDON DOCK GIN.
THIS
DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED
For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,
Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Connoisseurs as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.
A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.
For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & E. S. Fuller & Co.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM
HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE,
IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.
NERVOUS DISEASES,
CONSUMPTION,
EPILEPTIC FITS,
LANGOUR,
NERVOUSNESS,
UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.
DIMNESS OF VISION,
INSANITY,
PALLID COUNTENANCE,
SOUR STOMACH,
SICK HEADACHE,
HECTIC FLUSH,
AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
PREPARED ACCORDING TO
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY
EMINENT PHYSICIANS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. Cures at little expense.
LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.
Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or SIX for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post, express office or store.
Describe Symptoms in all Communications.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
EXTRACT BUCHU,
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.—We make no secret of ingredients. They are selected by a competent Druggist and are of the best quality.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS
PREPARED IN VACUO, BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.
Depot—104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLD BY
LORD & SMITH,
Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago,
Agents for the State of Illinois. Also, by all respectable Druggists.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.

Machinery.

BOILER INCRUSTATION
NOT ONLY SERIOUSLY
INJURES THE BOILERS,
BUT GREATLY INCREASES
FUEL BILLS.
It can be entirely removed and prevented from accumulating, by using
FULTON'S COMPOUND.
For sale only by
WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,
No. 181 LAKE STREET.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting and
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE.
Practical Plumber,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
All kinds of Steam Work.
TO THE TRADE.
The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Gilding and Bronzing done to order.
Manufactory, 187 and 189 East Washington street.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! At 40 Cents per Can, at STEVENS & WEBBER'S, Fruit Dealers, 103 Randolph street.
Extra large selected Oysters at 45 Cents.
Our Oysters are received daily from Baltimore, and warranted at all times. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 2584.

OYSTERS FORTY CENTS PER CAN.—SANBORN'S third annual sale of genuine Baltimore Oysters, at 40 cents per can. We can refer to those who have bought of us the two former seasons. Country orders promptly attended to. Also the trade supplied at ...
119 Randolph st.—P. O. Box ...

Money to Loan.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK,
FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,
Telegraph Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap.
CHAMBERS & LEE, 111 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.
AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
No. 6 Larmon Block,
N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

Banking and Exchange.

BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE OF
ALEXANDER & CO.,
No. 136 Lake street, two doors east of Lasalle street, (Marine Bank Building.)
Particular attention paid to Collections. Exchange on the Eastern States and Europe. Gold and Silver bought and sold.

THE BILLS OF THE
Bank of Clifton, Canada,
Are redeemed in bankable funds, at the Office of CHADWICK & CO., No. 54 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
N. B.—The genuine bills are red tinted—vignette St. George and Dragon. Signed James Brown.

NOTICE.—
The Bank of Montreal,
Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general
BANKING BUSINESS,
Buying and selling
Eastern and Sterling Exchange,
Discounting Produce Bills based on Shipments,
Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.
E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
England, France, Germany, Switzerland,
And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of
J. YOUNG SCAMMON,
Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.
Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted.

MARC & HERTEL, BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,
Corner of Lasalle and Randolph sts., Chicago.
NICHOLAS MARC. FREDERICK HERTEL.

TRADERS BANK,
NORTHWEST CORNER LAKE & CLARK STS.,
Nominal Capital, . . $50,000.
Paid up Capital, . . $25,000.
Will deal in SIGHT EXCHANGE, GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND BANK NOTES.
E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.
N. D. CLAPP, President.

BANKING OFFICE OF
J. T. VAN VLECK.
No. 1 BROAD STREET, (one door from Wall,) NEW YORK, Oct. 8th, 1861.
THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.
FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the new 7 3-10 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the Coupons or Interest Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.
The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed, and no charge made.
I will take six per cent. Two-year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts.
Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.
J. T. VAN VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF
C. B. BLAIR,
Exchange Bank Building,
Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.
A general Banking business transacted.
Exchange on the East bought and sold.

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,
South Water street, Chicago.
Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.
INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1857.
Office, 104 and 106 Washington St.
This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of
FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,
From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows interest at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 8 o'clock.
JOHN G. HAINES, President.
N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.,
No. 22 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the
"BANK OF AMERICA,"
Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.
Dated this 20th day of July, A. D. 1861.
GEORGE SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
No. 22 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO.
Bags and Sacks
Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.
SIMEON FARWELL.

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!
CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water-st., Chicago.
E. E. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Bags of Every Description.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.
Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN
AND
Hudson Bay Company's Furs.
Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Rugs, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps.
BEEBE'S SILK HATS,
Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.,
At Wholesale or Retail.
THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,
FURRIERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
107 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.
Branch of 320 Broadway, New York.
All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for Shipping Furs.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the NORTHWESTERN FUR COMPANY,
No. 119 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
J. A. SMITH & CO.

Holiday Presents.

FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A complete assortment of
LADIES' FURS,
CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.,
Made in the best possible manner, from our collection of Red River Skins.
Fancy and Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps And Gentlemen's Furs,
In great variety.
BASSETT & HAMMOND,
115 Lake-st., corner of Wells.

Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE—165 Dearborn street, opposite the New Post Office. Established on the Eastern system. No girl sent from the office to any family unless she can give satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties desiring help suited, by applying at 165 Dearborn street, or addressing Mrs. A. T. HALLAM, Post Office Box 2565.

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
NO. 171 WASHINGTON STREET.
MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she still to be found at the above office, where she is ready to supply them with competent help of every station. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 2583.

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, Wm. Tenniet, 157 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Steam Bleaching and Pressing ... All orders from ... promptly attended to. ...

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1862.

(Communicated.)

Congress and the Holidays.

Profound astonishment has been created in the minds of earnest men, that Congress should have suspended business, to go home to spend the holidays, at a time when the life of the nation is trembling in the balance—reeling and staggering under the efforts of cruel and implacable enemies, seeking by every means in their power to overthrow and destroy it—at a time when six hundred thousand brave men were enduring the perils and sufferings of the camp and battle field, and measures to secure their support and efficiency, and the successful termination of this rebellion, remained unprovided. If this nation should perish, and in her ruin our liberties and the principles of free government be struck down, how will this Congress meet its account at the bar of nations and posterity? Nero fiddled while Rome was burning. Shall the historian proclaim to the coming ages that the Congress of the United States feasted and reveled while the Union was sinking in ruin? while an army of more than one hundred thousand men beleaguered the capital, almost in sight of its dome? As soon should we expect a son to desert his dying mother, or a husband his wife, in the hour of her agony. Of all the amazing things that will excite the astonishment of posterity, in the conduct of this war, this act of Congress will be the crowning wonder. It is incomprehensible how they could, with the awful responsibilities devolved upon them, abandon their posts, and their country, to pay visits of pleasure or ceremony with such an army of their constituents in the field, equipped at such an enormous expense, wasting the substance of the country in its maintenance, at the rate of a million dollars a day, to be reimbursed by taxation, when corruption and peculation are festering and fattening in all the departments of Government, "with none to molest or make them them afraid," and which it was the duty of Congress to detect and punish—while measures vital to the credit and being of the Government required prompt and efficient action.

It can only be accounted for from the fact that it occurred at Washington, where the air is poisonous with a malaria that paralizes action and quenches patriotism, that blinds selfishness in the hearts of those who breath it—where the tribunes of the people are prostituted by the minions of slavery and the greed of official smiles and patronage—robbed of their political virtue and manhood, and cowed before the threatening, brazen front of that great CRIME which has so long held the seats of empire there.

This apparent insensibility of Congress to the imminency of the national danger, has sent a thrill of terror to the hearts of the people lest their representatives have caught the deathly infection which has filled Washington with the hallucination that this war is a mere political contest in which the highest efforts are directed to securing place and plunder for partizans—a campaign in which the articles of war are put aside for effete party platforms, and in which rhetoric and the subduing power of money are relied on to conquer our enemies rather than the bayonets and bullets of our soldiers—while they know that their enemies are animated by a hate and malignity as implacable and inexorable as death, and that unless our rulers wake from their delusion and strike the foe with the hammer of destruction, and quench the rebellion in blood and flames, this great Republic will be broken into discordant fragments and belligerent States, and blotted from the family of nations. They know, and Congress knows, that unless God has made this nation mad, that He may destroy it for its sins; all pretenses, of the "effectual check and waning proportions of this insurrection" are delusive or mendacious, and if trusted, tend as surely to destruction as the descending current of Niagara. As well might the fugitive from the rising waters of the deluge, while struggling up the mountain peaks declare that the waters were subsiding and the danger was past.

Efforts have been made to deceive the world as to the cause of this rebellion, and the principles involved. It has armed the enemies of free Government with a weapon which they have most effectively used to turn away from us the sympathies of England. The world has been assured *that there were no moral questions involved in this contest*. Hence the authority of Lord John Russell for asserting this "to be a contest for empire." The rebellious States have been presented before the world as in revolt against what they assert to be to them an odious and oppressive Government, and as bravely struggling to throw off its dominion, and therefore entitled to the same sympathy as the Hungarians and Italians in their bold strike for freedom. The audacity of such an assertion, in the face of the facts, is amazing. As well might it be assumed there was no moral question involved in the rebellion which broke out in heaven, when the revolting angels attempted to subvert the government of God.

It is the duty of Congress to vindicate this contest, on the part of the free States, from this damaging assumption, and to show to the world that *there* is involved in it one of the most momentous moral questions that ever shook the world—a question involving the right to pervert the divine purposes of government, to the perpetuation of property in four millions of God's children, descended of our common mother, and of one blood—to abolish among them the right of marriage, to worship God and read His word—to tear asunder and make merchandise of the mother and her child;—the right to found an empire on such monstrous wrongs, is what is claimed by the revolted States, and are the questions involved in this war. Make this known to the world, and produce the proofs, which are as patent as the sun light. Show them that it was the election of a President pledged to opposition to the extension and perpetuation of this great crime against humanity which gave pretense to this rebellion, and there is not a voice which is not leagued with despotism that will not invoke the God of justice for success to our cause.

We also call upon Congress to interpose, and save the further sacrifice of our sons and brothers upon the altar of slavery. It has already cost the nation, in this war, more than the value of all the slaves in the country, in the military expenditures, the destruction of property and the industry of the country—and above all, the lives of thousands of brave men, who have been called to the field to peril their lives to prevent it from destroying the Government, and yet have been required to preserve and uphold it. They have been compelled to toil in sun and rain and cold, in the erection of forts and other defences, from which the slaves of those they are required to meet in deadly conflict were waiting and anxious to relieve them, but were refused permission to do so, and often sent back to their masters, to be scourged for their offer. Who is responsible for all the sickness and death which has occurred through this insane and cruel policy?

For nearly half a century the policy of this government has been shaped by the interests and for the benefit of slavery, until every other interest was made secondary to the maintenance and extension of human bondage. We fondly trusted, and the South believed, that when Mr. Lincoln was elected the interests of free men would be regarded as equal, to say the least, with those of rebel slaveholders; but still it lifts its brazen front and voice of command in the councils of the Administration, and in the houses of Congress, and demands the subordination of government and the nation itself to its protection and preservation. It concedes, and actually clamors, that the houses, lands, the bread to feed his children, his life even, and every living thing belonging to the rebel, shall be forfeited except his property in human flesh and blood. There is assumed to be something so sacred in this, that treason itself cannot divest him of it. To the loyal slaveholder, who loves the Union better than his property in man, give to the utmost tithe his constitutional rights; but the fell conspirators, who have plunged this country in the horrors of war, and filled it with weeping mothers and widows, mourning for their loved ones slain upon the altars of slavery, smite them hip and thigh, in lands, in life, in goods, and not least or last, in their *property in human flesh*. To talk about the constitutional rights of those seeking to subvert it and rend it in pieces, is to talk nonsense, or worse, treason. Cut off the cancerous limb before the deadly virus reaches the heart, and let treason and treason's idol perish together.

Slavery is the mother and nurse of treason. Its devotees have inaugurated this war, and prosecute it that they may tear down this Government and bury human freedom beneath its ruins, and establish one in its stead whose foundations shall be laid upon the grave of the equality of man; whose insignia is the shackle and the chain; whose treasure house is human flesh, and bones, and blood. Is there anything which we shall not yield, except our loyalty to God, to prevent the success of this monstrous conspiracy against the freedom and the rights of man? The eyes of the world are upon us.

The enemies of free government gloat over our misfortunes, cheer the traitors on in the hope, that torn and distracted with intestine wars, anarchy may seize the helm, this fair Republic, so long the hope and light of the oppressed, the grandest experiment of men's capability of self-government, go down in blood and carnage. Thousands of anxious hearts that groan beneath the yoke of the old oppressions, lift up to you imploring eyes and prayers, that every power you possess shall be used to its utmost to aid a brave and willing people in their efforts to save themselves, their children, the world and posterity, from such an untoward calamity. Six hundred thousand of your countrymen have rushed to the field at the call of their country, to beat back the traitorous foe, and, for six long months, have endured the hardship and diseases of the camp, waiting for their enemies to fortify, without a line of the foe yet broken or an army driven back. True, Washington, that nest where treason breeds, and traitors and the agents of traitors fatten at the public treasury, is safe—the lines of the Potomac are quiet—one highway remains open to the Capital—Kentucky has graciously signified her assent that we may drive the rebel army from her soil, when the President will give her sufficient guaranty that he will not touch the slaves of the rebels. These are the evidences of the "effective check, and waning proportions of the insurrection" presented to cheer our desponding hearts.

Oh for a Jackson at the helm of the ship of State; with his eagle eye and iron will to flash terror on his country's foes, and grind to powder a thousand weak or imbecile friends and servants, or any other obstacle, if they failed in their duty or stood in his pathway to victory.

TRIBUNES, stand to your post, and put forth your highest efforts, and aid the people to save their country in this hour of peril.

"Perfide Albion."

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, 18th.]

Not many years since the English Government were manufacturing muskets by hand labor, and knew of no other way. They learnt through their agent who visited the Crystal Palace at New York, and made a visit to Springfield, that we had invented machinery for manufacturing arms; and actually made them so that their parts would interchange. When this was communicated to Parliament it was treated as an absurdity. The possibility of making the irregular parts of a gun by machinery was denied; and it was not without fierce opposition that a small sum was appropriated for making further inquiry. Commissioners were appointed who came to Springfield while Gen. Ripley was superintendent. By the consent of our Government, he allowed them to inspect all our machinery; and they were able to send home a report that the wonderful accounts they had received were true. They were then permitted to make contracts with the Ames company at Chicopee and other establishments for the manufacture of similar machinery, and to take drawings and models from the armory. Similar machinery did not exist elsewhere in the world, and without this kindness of our Government they would to this day have been making muskets by hand. Much of the machinery had been invented in Springfield, and was very complicated, and could not have been made without aid from our Government. When the machinery was made, they were allowed to hire from the armory such men as they chose, to go to England and set up the machinery and superintend its operation. Some of these men are there now. At their new arsenal at Enfield Locks, they are said to be making two hundred thousand muskets a year. For this they are indebted to our kindness. They now repay this kindness by forbidding the export of arms, saltpeter and lead to this country, and by seizing all they can find in the hands of our merchants, although it has been bought of their people and paid for.

Journal of the First American Congress.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin, 17th.]

We notice that Mr. Cowan has presented to the United States Senate the petition of George W. Harris, Esq., of Harrisburg—but who is now engaged in the Census Office, at Washington—requesting the aid of Congress to publish the journal of the proceedings of the First Congress, kept by the Hon. William Maclay. Mr. Maclay was one of the first two Senators from Pennsylvania, being a colleague of Robt. Morris. It was his practice to record daily in his journal everything of interest which transpired. He sat both in the old Congress under the Confederation, and in the first Congress under the Constitution. He was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and opposed the elder Adams with considerable feeling and energy.

The Journal is contained in three large manuscript volumes, and has never been printed, having always been in possession of some member of Mr. Maclay's family. Having seen it repeatedly, we are able to state that it is *unique*, nothing like it probably being in existence anywhere. It presents photographs, taken at the moment, of the distinguished men of that remarkable time, as they moved across that mighty stage of action. Mr. Maclay was fond of writing, and wrote well, though being a gentleman of wealth, he never turned his literary tastes to any very practical result, never having published any thing. Mr. Cowan moved the appropriation of three thousand dollars to print one thousand copies of the Journal, for the use of Congress, which was referred to the appropriate committee.

Disloyalty of Government Employees.

[Washington Correspondence N. Y. Times.]

The Potter Committee, appointed by the House to investigate the fidelity of the clerks and other employees of the Government about Washington, have suspended their labors and are preparing their report. It will be very long, and must create much excitement in the country, as the Committee have come to the conclusion that at least five hundred persons employed in the Departments here are disloyal to the Government, and would rejoice to see Jeff. Davis in possession in Washington. The report will be very severe upon Mr. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, showing that Jacob Thompson's old disunion clerk and his own (Smith's) family and friends draw two-thirds of the salaries in his Department. They charge that Mr. Smith and at least one other Secretary have treated the respectful inquiries of a Congressional Committee with contempt, and balked their efforts to purge the public service of traitors. The sympathies of the country will be with the Committee, for the people know that the Government has been harrassed and nearly ruined by spies in Washington. The report will be finished this week, and published at an early day.

Insurance.

MILLER & WILLMARTH,
INSURE
Merchandize, Grain, Produce, Buildings, Household Furniture,
AND OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY,
AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE
In the following Insurance Companies:
HOME, of New York.
Capital and Surplus ... $1,500,000.
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON,
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Capital and Surplus ... $361,175.
CITIZENS, of New York.
Capital and Surplus ... $323,392.
UNITY, of London.
Capital and Surplus ... $4,697,877
And other responsible Companies.
Life Risks taken in the
MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus ... $1,200,000.
Office 150 South Water Street.

Variety Store.

BARNUM BROTHERS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
And a large and varied stock of
YANKEE NOTIONS,
Consisting of BUCK PURSES, POCKET MIRRORS, POCKET INKSTANDS, PINS, NEEDLES, THREAD, PIPES, TOBACCO POUCHES, PLAYING CARDS, BRUSHES, COMBS, CUTLERY, and all goods in the line, to which the attention of
SUTLERS
Is respectfully solicited, at
138 LAKE STREET,
Bet. Clark and Lasalle sts.

Dentists' Cards.

E. A. BOGUE, D. D. S., M. D.,
No. 141 LAKE STREET,
Desires for the present to confine his attention more particularly to Diseases of the Mouth and Operations upon the NATURAL TEETH, and respectfully offers his services to those requiring operations in this branch of his profession, referring (by permission) those who are strangers to him, to the following gentlemen:
Col. C. G. Hammond, Wm. H. Bradley, Esq.,
Hon. W. S. Gurnee, Stephen Clary, Esq.,
Prof. S. C. Bartlett, A. G. Burley, Esq.,
L. D. Olmsted, Esq.
M. F. G. Bertean m'a donné aussi la permission de me referer a lui.

DENTISTRY AT EASTERN PRICES.
Dr. J. C. FULLER
Will hereafter put in Artificial Teeth at the following prices:

Entire Sets of Teeth on Gold Plate		$90 to $80
Upper " "		25 to 40
Entire " "	Vul. Rubber	25 to 40
Upper " "		15 to 25
Entire " "	Silver	20 to 40
Upper " "		7 to 20
Single Teeth on Pivots or Plates		1 to 5
His beautiful Gold Fillings		1 to 12

After a successful practice of six years in this city, he desires to bring the prices of good Dental work to an Eastern standard, and will in every respect execute his work in the same honorable and satisfactory manner as heretofore. Increased facilities prompt and justify me in this course. Address inquiries from a distance to Post-Office Box No. 4443, Chicago, Ill.
TERMS CASH.
Office, No. 98 Clark street, opposite the Court House.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. 88 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh,) would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, whether in FILLING, CLEANING, EXTRACTING, REGULATING, or the insertion of ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Specimens of all kinds of work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate.

Worsted Goods.

WOOLEN YARN ZEPHYR
WORSTED,
BALMORAL HOSE AND LEGGINS,
HOODS, MITTENS, SLEEVES,
SONTAGS AND COMFORTERS,
Commenced Slippers and Raised Work Cushions
WOOLEN HOSIERY,
Gents' and Boys' Hand Knit Half Hose.
We are receiving daily additions to our stock of Knit Worsted Woolen Goods. Wholesale cash buyers will do well to look at our stock of these goods.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
41 .... Lasalle Street .... 41.

Native Port Wine.

NATIVE PORT WINE,
NATIVE PORT WINE,
NATIVE PORT WINE.
THE BEST and most agreeable Tonic in use.
WARRANTED PURE.
Manufactured and sold by GALE BROTHERS, Druggists, 202 Randolph street.

Co-Partnerships.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of GOSS & PHILLIPS is dissolved by mutual consent from and after the first of January, 1862. Either of the partners authorized to sign in liquidation. WM. B. PHILLIPS will continue the business at ... hereafter on corner Clark and ...
Chicago, Jan. 1862. WM. B. PHILLIPS.

DISSOLUTION.—The interest of Charles W. Brown ceases in our firm on and after this date.
Chicago, August 2, 1861. T. W. BAXTER & CO.

Account Books.

INDIA RUBBER
INDIA RUBBER
INDIA RUBBER
COURT PENS
COURT PENS
COURT PENS
WILL NOT CORODE.
WILL NOT CORODE.
WILL NOT CORODE.
JUST THE THING
JUST THE THING
JUST THE THING
FOR LAWYERS.
FOR LAWYERS.
FOR LAWYERS.
FOR SALE BY
140 LAKE STREET,
140 LAKE STREET.
F. MUNSON,
F. MUNSON,
F. MUNSON,
STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
205 & 207 South Water St., Cor. Wells,
Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of
MANILA AND TARRED ROPE,
DITCHING ROPES,
BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS,
CANVASS, OAKUM,
TAR, PITCH, CHAINS,
AND TACKLE BLOCKS
COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING.
BED CORDS,
CLOTHES LINES,
BROOM TWINES, all qualities,
WRAPPING TWINES,
in bundles or barrels,
BELL AND SASH CORDS
NETS AND SEINES
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!
Of every kind required for
GOVERNMENT USE,
Made in any quantity, at short notice. We also manufacture the celebrated
SIBLEY TENT,
REGIMENTAL COLORS,
STANDARDS, GUIDONS,
FLAGS, ETC.,
Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations,
Constantly on hand and made to order.
G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
SAIL MAKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
242 South Water St, Chicago.
Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,
SAILS AND TENTS,
Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc.
Made to order at the shortest notice.
LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.
HAGAN'S & SONS
PATENT HOIST WHEEL
PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.
GEO. F. FOSTER, C. M. HARDENBERGH.

Business Cards.

OBADIAH JACKSON, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 8 Walker's Building, entrance 54½ Dearborn street, nearly opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, Slaughterers and Packers of
BEEF AND PORK.
Tallow Chandlers and Melters. Dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts and Seeds.
Office 77 Kinzie street, Chicago. Packing House at Bridgeport.

TO INVENTORS.—
COBURN & MARRS,
Patent Lawyers and Solicitors,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Office No. 11 Larmon's Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets, Post Office Box 4443. Agencies at Washington, D. C., and London, England, advice given and Circulars sent gratis.

GEORGE HIMROD.—Manufacturer of
STOVES AND HOLLOW WARE.
Office and Foundry, 156 and 158 South Canal street.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY, AND WAR CLAIMS OF ALL KINDS.—Prompt attention given by the subscriber to the prosecution of all legal claims against the United States. Office No. 29 South Clark street. Post Office Box 5963, Chicago, Ill. HENRY LEAVITT.

PAPER,
PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF
BUTLER & HUNT,
No. 48 STATE STREET.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c.
Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
WROUGHT IRON PIPE
For Steam, Water and Gas.
BOILER FLUES, STEAM GAUGES,
And every variety of BRASS GOODS for Steam Engines.
Steam Heating Works
On the most approved principle, erected in all kinds of buildings.
The Trade Supplied
With Pipe and Fittings on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention given to small Iron and Brass Castings.
102 WEST LAKE STREET.

J. S. KIRK & CO.,
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.
Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

RAG WAREHOUSE, 14 Lasalle street, between Lake and Water sts, Chicago, Ill.
WILLIAM GILBERT
Will pay the highest market price in cash for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Old Metals, &c., &c.

Notice to Grocers.

INTERESTING TO
GROCERS,
HOTEL PROPRIETORS,
AND ALL OTHERS.
We are constantly getting out large quantities of
NEW HAMS,
Of choice curing, for FAMILY USE. Also,
Fine Bacon, Shoulders, Lard, Pork, etc., etc.
Choice Lard put up for families in packages of any size.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
Our Prices Cannot Fail to Suit.
LELAND & MIXER,
Packing House and Store foot of South Water street, opp. Mich. Central Freight House.

Coffins.

WRIGHT & McCLURE,
UNDERTAKERS, No. 80 Lasalle Street
METALLIC COFFINS.
Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. Have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.

Granular Fuel.

QUERY.—Why should Housekeepers and their servants lose their patience and their time in trying to kindle Anthracite Coal with poor kindling, when by using the GRANULAR FUEL, sold by C. W. GRAY, corner of Market and Washington streets, they can have a fire at any time without trouble?

Wholesale Houses.

SEASONABLE GOODS.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
74 & 76 Lake Street,
Invite special attention to their large and choice stock of
Fall, Winter and Holiday
GOODS,
Consisting of New and Fresh Styles of
Prints, De Laines, Mohairs, Brocades, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.,
Together with a very full stock of
FANCY NOTIONS,
All sold at inviting prices in consideration of the advance in the East, AS THEY CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.
199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.
DEALERS IN
Tinners' Stock.
AGENTS FOR
Howe's Improved Scales.

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,
Have in store a large stock of
FALL and WINTER GOODS,
And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.
We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the RULE and Credit the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

CHEAP FOR CASH.
1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
81 & 83 - - - SOUTH WATER-ST., - - - 81 & 83
Are now prepared to show a full stock of Goods
FOR MEN'S WEAR,
To which they call the attention of the Trade.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
62 - LAKE STREET - 62
We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:
8,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
5,400 bdls. SHEET IRON,
250 " RUSSIA IRON,
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
25,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
225 casks SHEET ZINC,
10 tons PIG TIN,
15,500 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,200 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons SAD IRONS.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
Corner of State and Lake streets.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those celebrated Custom-Made Plain Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND
METAL WAREHOUSE,
Established in 1844.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
176 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.
As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS, making CREDIT the exception instead of the RULE, we offer superior inducements to prompt paying dealers, and solicit an examination of our stock and prices.
TIN PLATE, RUSSIA IRON,
SHEET IRON, IMITATION RUSSIA IRON,
PIG TIN, BRIGHT WIRE,
SHEET ZINC, GALVANIZED SHEET IRON,
SHEET COPPER, TINNERS' TOOLS,
COPPER BATTERNS, JAPANNED TINWARE,
FENCE WIRE, PRESSED TINWARE,
"WHEELING" NAILS.
A complete assortment of Cutlery, and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions.
WM. BLAIR, C. B. NELSON, O. W. BELDEN.

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18
CHICAGO.
G. C. COOK & CO.
Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of
GROCERIES,
Which they offer
At the Lowest Cash Prices.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL
PIG IRON.
A consignment of this well-known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by
C. H. McCORMICK & CO.,
Agents for Manufacturers.

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,
MICHIGAN MILLS.
Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white.
Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat.
Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet.
White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality.
Extra Spring Wheat Flour.
Delivered to any part of the city.
Store—No. 276 South Water Street.

LAKE STREET MILLS,
Corner Lake and Desplaines street.
NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail.
J. S. STEVENS & CO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels.
A. G. MOREY,
9 Board of Trade Building.

Coal and Wood.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENT.
A Saving of $2.25 per Ton.
Until further notice, I will sell our best screened Illinois coal at our July price, $2.75 per ton delivered, and our Nut Coal at $2.50 per ton delivered.
This Coal is pure, dry, carefully screened, and pronounced by our customers, among whom are some of the first citizens of Chicago, to be quite
Equal to the Best Erie Coal
For family use. It is mined 260 feet below the surface, and is altogether a different article from the Illinois Coal formerly sold here.
Warranted to give satisfaction or the money returned. S. S. HAYES, Agt. Office and Yard South east cor. Lasalle and North Water sts.

ILLINOIS COAL, OF THE BEST quality, for sale, and delivered at any part of the city, by C. W. GRAY,
Cor. Market and Washington sts.

ORMSBY COAL FOR SALE,
SCREENED AND DELIVERED,
In quantities to suit customers, by C. W. GRAY,
Cor. Market and Washington Streets.

Oil and Lamps.

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!!
200 BARRELS
KIER'S BEST EXCELSIOR!
JUST RECEIVED BY
POPE & SLOCUM
122 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box ...
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Commission Merchants.

WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
... Clark Street, Chicago—P. O. Drawer ...
Cash advances made on shipments to us or our Correspondents in New York, Boston or Philadelphia.

PIERSON & COLLETT respectfully inform the citizens of Chicago that they have commenced business at 98 Randolph street, as
BUTTER AND CHEESE MERCHANTS
And General Commission Agents.
Having taken great pains in the selection of their stock, invite all lovers of good Butter and Cheese to give them a call.
P. & C. pledge themselves to keep at all times on hand a good supply of the very best quality of the above goods that can be procured, and trust by studying the wants of the public to merit a share of its patronage.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago.
STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis.
C. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

A. PEUGNET,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Office No. 2 Hilliard's Block. Post Office Box 2357.
REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. S. W. Raymond, Chicago, Ill.; P. Harmony's Nephs & Co., Belmont & Sons, New York; J. H. Lucas, Esq., Chas. Chouteau, Esq., St. Louis.
Liberal advances made on consignments.

WM. B. HIBBARD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
29 South Water street, between Wells and Franklin, Chicago. P. O. Box 3687.
Grain, Flour, Green and Dried Fruits, Eggs, Butter, etc., sold on Commission.
WM. B. HIBBARD. JESSE M'ALLISTER.

CULVER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
216 South Water St., Chicago.
B. F. CULVER. C. E. CULVER.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.
F. P. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 153 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

SHACKFORD, MARTIN & HOW,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.
S. SHACKFORD, HENRY MARTIN, S. M. HOW

KIMBALL & WOLCOTT,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 121 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
Consignments solicited. Orders for purchases executed with care and dispatch.
GRANVILLE KIMBALL. E. O. WOLCOTT.

V. A. TURPEN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
183 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
Refer to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Bankers.

W. & D. J. LAKE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
182½ South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other products. Advances made on consignments.
WELLS LAKE. D. J. LAKE.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office, Aiken's Building, adjoining Board of Trade, No. 186 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
REFER, by permission, to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Chicago; Wing & Mitchell, do.; B. B. Northrop & Co., Racine; Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York; Crowell, Brother & Co., Boston; Hurlbut & Co., Racine.
ABIEL AKIN. J. H. HURLBUT.

RICE FAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1318.
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission.
RICE FAY. JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office, 144 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6157, Chicago. REFERENCES—Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, Gen. Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.
Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission business. ADVANCES made on property in store and for sale in Chicago, or for shipment East.

ALLEN VANE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 129 South Water street, Chicago.
Agents for Milwaukee and Western Reserve Cheese.
ALLEN VANE. R. STONE.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 146 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago, Ill.

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 5 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

CHARLES RANDOLPH,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 5 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

BAKER & SPAFFORD,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office and Warehouse, No. 91 South Water St.
Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on Commission.

FORD & NORTON,
STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Fire-proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
SAM'L A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

MORSE & YARWOOD,
(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.)
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
186 SOUTH WATER STREET,
Aiken's Building.
Business confined strictly to Commission.
ALBERT MORSE. M. S. YARWOOD.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED,
No. 226 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
Sole Agents for Panton Mills.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL,
EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain, and Produce generally, No. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 2 Hilliard's Block, South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Stock, &c., &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, P. Kane & Sons think they can offer superior advantages to their customers.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.
J. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 183 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages.
M. S. NICHOLS. O. F. BRITT. E. A. NICHOLS.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 246, 258 and 260 South Water street. ALBERT E. NEELY, BENJAMIN W. LAWRENCE, WM. W. WINDIATE, EDWARD F. LAWRENCE.

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 214 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission.
MURRY NELSON. E. L. STEVENS.

Legal Notices.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of a certain Bond, executed by William B. Green, of the County of Marshall, in the State of Illinois, to Matlack Young, of Chester County, in the State of Pennsylvania, bearing date on the third day of July, A. D. 1858, and payable one year from the date thereof, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and secured by a mortgage upon the following described premises, bearing even date with said bond, executed by the said Green ... and recorded in the Recorder's office of said Marshall County, on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1858; and, whereas, said bond and mortgage were duly assigned by the said Matlack Young to John Boyd, the undersigned.
Public notice is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the premises in said mortgage described as follows, to wit:—The southeast quarter of Section twenty-nine (29), in Township thirty (30) north Range one (1) west, the northeast quarter of Section twenty ... Township thirty ... north Range one (1) west, containing in all four hundred and eighty acres of land, be the same more or less.
JOHN BOYD, Assignee of said Mortgage.
BAILEY & GARY, Attorneys.

ESTATE OF WM. T. BARRON.—NOTICE.—Payment of all monies now due the estate of the late Wm. T. Barron, must be made without delay to me at the office of John Mattocks, Jr., "Telegraph Building," Chicago.
WILLIAM BARRON, Executor, &c.

Show Case.

M. TERHUNE,
(SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.)
SHOW CASE
MANUFACTURER,
NO. 83 DEARBORN STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Post Office Box 4166.

Meeting of Stockholders.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, January 9th, 1862.
Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, will be held in Chicago at the Office of the Company, corner of Lake and Clark streets, on TUESDAY, February 11th, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of ... and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
A. S. DOWNS, Secretary.

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Two express trains on and after Dec. 1st, 1861, Trains will leave the West Side Union Depot, daily, at 9 A. M. (except Sundays), and 11:30 P. M. (except Saturdays). Arrive at Chicago at 4:45 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.
The Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leaves Chicago at 4:40 P. M. daily, and arrives here at 9:55 A. M.
JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:
Day Express, 12:30 P. M.; through to all the above points, and connecting to La Crosse with United States Mail Coaches for St. Paul, &c.
4:30 P. M. for Janesville, Beloit, Freeport, Rockford. Trains arrive at 1:15 P. M. and 8:00 P. M.
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt.
E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY Dec. 2d, 1861, trains will leave the West Side Depot as follows, Sundays excepted: 11:45 A. M. and 11:15 P. M., for Dunleith, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and intermediate points; 11:45 A. M. and 11:00 P. M., for Clinton, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points; ... Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 11:45 A. M. train. Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 4:00 P. M. train.
Sleeping Cars on night trains.
E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Supt.
G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
1861.................1862.
Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati R. R.
IN CONNECTION WITH
CLEVELAND & TOLEDO RAILROAD.
Quickest and Best Route
From Toledo to Bellefontaine, Urbana, Columbus, Springfield, Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati, reaching these places more than three hours in advance of any other route.
On and after November 25, 1861, and until further notice, passengers by leaving Toledo on the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad at 4:10 A. M., making close connection with the Mail Train on the Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati R. R., reaching Tiffin at ... A. M., Carey at ... A. M., Bellefontaine at ... A. M., Urbana at ... P. M., Delaware, connecting with the train on the Col. P. & Ind. Road, reaching Columbus at 2:30 P. M.; Springfield at 1:10 P. M., arriving in Dayton at 2:05 P. M., Hamilton at 4:15 P. M. and Cincinnati at 5:45 P. M.—three hours in advance of any other route.
Passengers leaving Toledo at 4:10 P. M. make direct connection at Clyde, reaching Sandusky at 6:40 P. M.
Tickets for all the above points can be had at the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Office, in Toledo.
Baggage checked through and no charge for handling.
Smoking Car attached to all Passenger Trains.
E. RICE, Supt. S. D. & C. R. R.
L. D. RUCKER, Supt. C. & T. R. R.

Legal Notices.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Michael Tiernan has made default in the payment of his Promissory Note, dated December 12th, 1860, payable to Greenebaum Brothers, one year from date thereof with interest at ten per cent. And, whereas, the payment of said note was secured by Deed of Trust executed by said Tiernan and wife (Mary E.), of date with said Note, conveying to the undersigned as Trustee, the premises described as Lots fourteen (14) and fifteen (15) in Johnson's Subdivision of a part of the southeast fractional quarter of Section twenty-seven (27), Township thirty-nine (39), North Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, situated in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and which Deed of Trust was recorded in the Office of the Recorder of said Cook County in Book 269 of Deeds, Page 408.
Now, therefore, in pursuance with the powers in said Deed of Trust contained, and upon the application of the legal holder of said Note, I, the Trustee in said Deed, will on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1862, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook aforesaid the above described parcels of land, with all right and equity of redemption of the said Tiernan and wife, or so much and such portion thereof as may be necessary to make the money due upon said Note, principal and interest, and the costs and expenses of sale.
HENRY GREENEBAUM, Trustee, &c.
Chicago, January 15th, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, February Term, 1862.—Emily Spencer vs. Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury, Henry W. Kingsbury and Corydon Beckwith.—In Chancery.
Affidavit of the non-residence of Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury and Henry W. Kingsbury, four of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury and Henry W. Kingsbury, that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof, on the third day of January, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of February next, (1862), as is by law required.
Now, unless you, the said Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury and Henry W. Kingsbury, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, of Cook County, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of February, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, by a certain mortgage, dated the first day of May, A. D. 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in book thirty-seven (37), of mortgages, at page four hundred and thirty-three (433); Buckner S. Morris and Mary B. Morris his wife, of the city of Chicago in said county and State, conveyed to me, Francis P. Corbin, the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes, bearing even date with said mortgage, executed by Buckner S. Morris and payable to my order, and which notes are described to secure the principal sum of eleven thousand dollars ($11,000), payable on the first day of May, A. D. 1863, for value received; and the others for the sums of five hundred and fifty dollars ($550) each, being the amount of semi-annual interest on said principal sum and payable respectively on the first day of each November and May from the first day of November, 1858, to the first day of May, 1863; and whereas, it is provided by said mortgage that if default shall be made in the payment of any one of said instalments of interest, said sum of eleven thousand dollars shall at once become and be due and payable, at my election, anything in the note given for the same to the contrary notwithstanding; and whereas default has been made in the payment of said instalments of interest due on the first day of May and on the first day of November, A. D. 1861, and of the notes for eight hundred and fifty dollars each, maturing at those dates respectively and given for said instalments, which have since remained and now are wholly due and unpaid.
Now therefore, public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the authority contained in said mortgage, and to secure the said sum of eleven thousand dollars, with interest due thereon, together with the costs and charges of advertisement and sale, the premises conveyed by said mortgage, with all right and equity of redemption of the said Buckner S. Morris and Mary B. Morris, their heirs, executors and assigns therein, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on Friday the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago; and which said premises are known and described as follows, to-wit: Sub-lot six (6), of lots one (1) and two (2) in block (18) in Fort Dearborn Addition to the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, together with the brick dwelling and other improvements thereon situated.
FRANCIS P. CORBIN, Mortgagee.
WM. C. REYNOLDS, Attorney, 114 Dearborn street, Chicago.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, by a certain Mortgage dated the first day of May, A. D. 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in book thirty-seven (37) of mortgages at page four hundred and seventy ... Hart L. Stewart widower, of the City of Chicago, in said County and State, conveyed to me, Francis P. Corbin, the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes, bearing even date with said Mortgage, all executed by Hart L. Stewart and payable to the order of myself; one of said notes being for the principal sum of sixteen thousand dollars ($16,000), payable on the first day of May, A. D. 1863, for value received, and the others for the sums of eight hundred dollars ($800) each, being the amount of semi-annual interest on said principal sum and payable respectively on the first day of each November and May, from the first day of November 1858 to the first day of May 1863. And whereas, it is provided in said Mortgage that if default shall be made in the payment of any one of said instalments of interest, and such instalment shall remain due and unpaid thirty days, then the said principal sum of sixteen thousand dollars shall at once become and be due and payable, at my election, anything in the note given for the same to the contrary notwithstanding; and whereas default has been made in the payment of said instalments of interests due on the first day of May and on the first day of November, A. D. 1861, maturing at those dates respectively and given for said instalments, which have since remained and now are wholly due and unpaid. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the authority contained in said Mortgage, and to secure the said sum of sixteen thousand dollars, with interest due thereon, together with the costs and charges of advertisement and sale, the premises conveyed by said Mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary, with all right and equity of redemption of Hart L. Stewart, his heirs, representatives or assigns therein, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at ten o'clock in the forenoon on Friday the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1862, at the North door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, and which are known and described as follows, to wit: Thirty (30) feet east and adjoining the west thirty (30) feet of Lot number seven (7), in Block thirty-seven (37) of the original Town of Chicago aforesaid, with the building and other improvements thereon situated. Lots one (1) to thirty-four (34) inclusive, of Block twenty (20) of the South Branch Addition to Chicago aforesaid, with the buildings and other improvements thereon situated. Lots ... (17), eight (8) and ten (10), of Block twenty (20) of said South Branch Addition. Lots seven (7), eight (8) and eighteen (18), of Block thirteen (13), of said South Branch Addition. Lots three (3), eleven (11) and twelve (12), of Block twenty-seven (27), of said South Branch Addition.
FRANCIS P. CORBIN, Mortgagee.
WM. C. REYNOLDS, Attorney, 114 Dearborn street, Chicago.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, March Term, 1862. Harrison H. Hunter vs. Samuel Hale, John V. Ayres, Joseph C. Balloch, Robert H. Boyd, Nehemiah Wilkin, Alexander L. Van Buren, Frederick Butterfield, Charles B. Cochran, Thomas C. Cochran, William Barbour and Benjamin Carver.—In Chancery.
Affidavit of the non residence of Samuel Hale, Robert H. Boyd, Nehemiah Wilkin, Alexander L. Van Buren, Frederick Butterfield, Charles B. Cochran, Thomas C. Cochran, William Barbour and Benjamin Carver, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County. Notice is hereby given to the said Samuel Hale, Robert H. Boyd, Nehemiah Wilkin, Alexander L. Van Buren, Frederick Butterfield, Charles B. Cochran, Thomas C. Cochran, William Barbour and Benjamin Carver, that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the Fourteenth day of December, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the First Monday of January, 1862, as is by law required.
Now, unless you, the said non-resident defendants, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the Third Monday of March, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
GEO. A. INGALLS, Compl'ts Sol'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, March Term, 1862.—Samuel Russell vs. Lamberton C. Hall, Emeline F. Hall, Edward S. Hall and The Garden City Building Association.—In Chancery.
Affidavit of the non-residence of Edward S. Hall, one of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Edward S. Hall, that the said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the ... day of December, 1861, against the above named defendants, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of March next, (1862), as is by law required.
Now, unless you, the said Edward S. Hall, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of March, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.
SCAMMON, McCAGG & FULLER, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, 1862.—Philip J. Price and David Morris vs. Jervis Langdon and Samuel W. Barnard.—Attachment.
Public notice is hereby given to the said Jervis Langdon and Samuel W. Barnard that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the ... day of December, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Philip J. Price and David Morris and against the estate of the said Jervis Langdon and Samuel W. Barnard, for the sum of ... hundred and ... dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.
Now, therefore, unless you, the said Jervis Langdon and Samuel W. Barnard, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1862, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Philip J. Price and David Morris, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.
THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.
BAILEY & GARY, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

Railroads.

1862. THE 1862.
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.,
355 Miles Double Track,
(with its connections)
IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE,
FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED
To all the Eastern Cities!
THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED,
AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST!
THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM
PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA
(with close connections from Western Cities)
ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK,
THROUGH PHILADELPHIA,
And close connections at Harrisburg for
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.
ALSO,
Connecting at Harrisburg, via Allentown,
With three daily trains to New York.
FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK
One train runs daily (430 miles)
VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS
Arriving in advance of all other Routes.
EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM
PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.
Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad.
Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines.
FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE.
SLEEPING CARS
ON NIGHT TRAINS TO
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE.
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.
FREIGHTS:
By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.
The Pennsylvania Central Rail Road also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North Western Lakes.
Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freights to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road ARE AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAIL ROAD COMPANIES.
Be particular and mark packages "VIA PENN'A CENTRAL R. R."
For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:
CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois.
D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh.
CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburgh.
H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
R. C. MELDRUM & CO., Madison, Indiana.
J. E. MOORE, Louisville, Ky.
W. W. AIRMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind.
N. W. GRAHAM & CO., Cairo, Ill.
R. F. SASS & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
W. H. & R. L. LANGLEY, Gallipolis, Ohio.
C. H. KEAN, Parkersburg, Virginia.
HALL & CO., Marietta, Ohio.
H. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio.
McDOWELL & McCOLM, Portsmouth, Ohio.
R. McNEELY, Maysville, Ky.
W. P. JOHNSON, Ripley, Ohio.
JOHN TODD, Covington, Ky.
G. L. HEATON, Cleveland, Ohio.
R. C. MELDRUM, General Travelling Agent for the South and West.

LIVE STOCK.
Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards, well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for Stock to New York—(via Allentown)—and with fewer changes than any other.
ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME—Winter Arrangement, commencing Sunday, Nov. 17th, 1861. Trains leave Chicago ... Day Express and Mail (Sundays excepted), 11:30 A. M.; Night Express, Saturdays excepted, 11:30 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, 5:00 P. M. ... Joliet Accommodation, 9:30 A. M.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at
6:00 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays.)
6:45 P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays.)
5:30 P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso.
For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.
Also—For ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON,
And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.
Sleeping Cars on all night trains, and baggage by this route checked through free.
But one change of cars between Chicago and N. York via Allentown on train leaving Chicago at 6:45 P. M.
Tickets for sale at all the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago.
WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Michigan Southern and Lake Shore
RAILROAD.
On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:
NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS:
6:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with train on Air Line Road, at White Pigeon with trains for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Jackson, at Air Line Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit.
NIGHT EXPRESS:
6:30 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air Line Junction with trains for Detroit.
Trains arrive from the East at 10:45 A. M. and 11 P. M.
All the above trains make regular connections in Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East.
Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements, run on Night Trains.
Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets.
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O.
GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.
On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:
6:00 A. M.—Day Express (except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 5:30 P. M.; Suspension Bridge at 3:00 A. M., Albany 2:30 P. M., New York 9:00 P. M., Boston 12:30 A. M.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express (except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at 6:00 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 4:00 P. M., Albany 6:15 A. M., New York 11 M., Boston 3:00 P. M.
Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 6:00 A. M., Mail Train 12:00 P. M., Fast Express; at 6:30 P. M., Night Mail Train.
6:30 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.
Salisbury's Patent Dusters are in use on all Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars are attached to all night Trains. Baggage Checked Through.
THROUGH TICKETS for sale at all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) and at the Depot.
R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.
FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
On and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4th, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:
8:10 A. M. and 12:00 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 12:00 M. and 4:15 P. M.
Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:30 P. M. and 5:00 P. M.
WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 4:00 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 9:30 A. M.
R. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CENTRAL
SHORT LINE ROUTE,
VIA
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO
AND
Pennsylvania Central R. R's,
TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.
Clarke & Co., Through Freight Agents,
Are prepared to contract Freights through, by authority of the Companies above named, at their office, No. 10 Dearborn street, and at the Depot of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Chicago.
Office of the Penn. R. R. Co. in the East are at Philadelphia, at No. 1 Astor House and No. 1 S. William street, New York; No. 77 Washington st., Boston; Depot, Liberty st., Pittsburgh; No. 80 North st., Baltimore, and the General Depot, Philadelphia.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows: ... Day Express at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted) ... arrive at ... P. M. ... Night Express leave at 11:30 P. M. (Saturdays excepted) ... Aurora Accommodation leave at 5:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) ... arrive at 9:00 A. M. (Sundays excepted).
C. G. HAMMOND, Supt.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Change of Time!
On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 17th, 1861, Trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows:
9:30 A. M., Sunday excepted—arriving at Peoria at ... P. M.; Logansport ...; Decatur ...; Springfield ...; Alton ...; St. Louis ...; Terre Haute ...; Cairo ...
9:00 P. M., every day—arriving at Decatur at ... A. M.; Springfield ...; Alton ...; St. Louis ...; Terre Haute ...; Evansville ...
On Saturdays the 9:00 P. M. Train will run only to Centralia.
Trains arrive at Chicago at 9:00 A. M. and 9:00 P. M.
Sleeping Cars on the Night Trains. Baggage checked through.
For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.
HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.
Trains will leave Chicago: Leave Wood Lawn:
6:45 A. M. 7:45 A. M.
12:00 M. 1:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M. 5:30 P. M.
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD.
Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.
TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily (Sundays excepted):
6:00 A. M.—Day Express (Sundays excepted).
THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
EASTERN CONNECTIONS—At Anderson and Richmond for Dayton, Urbana, Columbus, Cleveland, &c. ...
SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS—At Indianapolis, for Louisville, ... Terre Haute ...
... through tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, ... Company's Office, No. 10 ... Clark street, opposite the Court House.
JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent.
CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1862.

THE CITY.

See advertisement of scholarship for sale in Bryant & Stratton's chain of Commercial Colleges.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.—The city is being flooded with counterfeit dimes and quarters. Business men will do well to be on the look out.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.—The house of Mr. Andrew Smith, No. 21 West Randolph street, was robbed of clothing to the amount of eight or ten dollars, on Tuesday night, belonging to Messrs. W. Davis and W. Meyer, boarding with him. There is no clue to the depredators.

FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.—The Atlantic, Harper, Godey, Continental and Knickerbocker Magazines for February, and the London Art Journal for January, have been received at McNally & Co.'s, 81 Dearborn street, where subscriptions are still taken to all *three* dollar magazines at $2.25 per year.

HARPER FOR FEBRUARY.—Harper's Magazine, Godey's, Petersons, Ballou's, the Bon Ton, &c., for February; the Pilgrims of Fashion, by Kinchan Cornwallis, and a fresh supply of songs in many keys, by Oliver Wendell Holmes, have been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

READINGS AT THE SHERMAN HOUSE.—Professor Siddons arrived at the Sherman House yesterday morning at three o'clock, having been thirty hours on the road from Cleveland, owing to unavoidable delays on the railroad. He will give his promised readings at the Sherman House this evening, commencing precisely at eight o'clock and terminating at half-past nine.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Tuesday night at eleven o'clock in the blacksmith shop of John Vaugh, on Clark street, between Polk and Taylor streets, which was extinguished without making any considerable damage. The flames were discovered by officer Adolph Miller who gave the alarm and assisted in putting them out. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

MUSTERED IN.—All the members of the Mechanic Fusileer Regiment, lately confined in the cells at the Armory, on a disorderly charge and for refusing to go into the service as common infantry, with the exception of a few who are to be sent to St. Louis for Court Martial, returned to Camp Douglas yesterday and were duly mustered in as a regiment by Lieut. Christopher. The command numbers about 800 men.

A MUCH NEEDED ORDER—SOLDIERS TAKE NOTICE.—The frequent arrests by the city authorities of soldiers from Camp Douglas, who have got upon a spree, and over-stayed the time allowed them to remain in the city on a furlough for a few hours, have induced Colonel Tucker to call upon the Police Department to arrest and place in confinement all members of regiments now in quarters at Camp Douglas unable to show passes, the time of which has not expired. Orders have therefore been given by Superintendent C. P. Bradley to his patrolmen to that effect, and it is to be hoped that hereafter we shall hear of less drunken brawls, and less numerous daily delegations of the volunteers at the bar of the Police Court.

WAR AND RAILROAD MAPS.—In these warlike times it stands every man in hand to keep himself well posted as to the topography of the country. Such information can only be obtained by extensive travel and actual observation, and the careful study of accurate maps and statistical tables. In this connection we may mention that F. A. Thomas has lately succeeded Mr. J. H. Johnson, so long known as a dealer in war and railroad maps, paper, envelopes, pencils etc., at the corner of State and Randolph streets. He supplies agents and canvassers with anything needed in their line at the lowest wholesale prices His inducements to persons desiring to enter the business of agents or canvassers are not to be surpassed by any other house of the kind in the city.

A NEW WEAPON.—We have been shown a new military weapon, the invention of D. A Courter of Beloit, Wisconsin, which promises to be very serviceable and valuable. It consists of a sword and pistol combined. The hilt is like that of the ordinary sword, with guards protecting the hand. The front guard is of a rectangular form and hollow, into which slides a magazine containing five charges. The lock is very simple and is contained entirely within the hilt. The pistol barrel lies directly in front of the guard, and is fitted upon the back of the blade. When the hammer is raised the magazine slides up, bringing each charge successively opposite the barrel to be discharged. Any required number of these magazines may be provided which may be loaded at leisure, and the empty one can be replaced by one charged in a few seconds of time.

Gen. Lane examined it yesterday at the Tremont House, and was highly pleased with it. He has also recommended it in strong terms to the attention of Brig. Gen. Ripley, chief of the ordnance department, in a letter which we have seen. Several members of Gen. Lane's staff, and other officers present also examined it and expressed their approval.

AN INSANE MAN.—A case was yesterday brought before Judge J. B. Bradwell of the County Court, in which an examination was asked, into the mental condition of one Richard Webster, a resident of the North Division. The cause was commenced upon the affidavit of Joseph Henderson, who deposed that he believed the said Webster was of unsound mind, and a suitable person to recommend as an inmate of the State Insane Asylum at Jacksonville. A jury consisting of Messrs. Dr. N. B. Peterson, E. L. O'Hara, Wm. B. Ogle, Nicholas Barrett, Charles Peacock, George E. Gerts, D. L. Jacobus, P. H. S. Vandervoort, T. Adams, Wm. Fessenden, David Saulpaugh, and J. S. Flerston, was called, and the testimony of Drs. Bray, Brainard and Max-Myers taken. The jury retired and in a few moments brought in a verdict setting forth substantially, that Mr. Webster was as set forth, a fit person for confinement in the lunatic asylum; that his age was fifty-five; for ten weeks he had been insane, and that the disease inducing lunacy had undoubtedly resulted from excessive intemperance. Insanity is not hereditary in the patient's family and he is not a pauper, having lately been engaged in business in the North Division.

A DISCONSOLATE BUT PERSISTENT LOVER.—Some two weeks since one Julius Lansberg, the lover of a young woman by the name of Emma, residing as a domestic in the family of J. E. Goodrich, Esq., No. 247 North LaSalle street, was discarded by his sweetheart and ordered by the proprietor of the house to consider his absence better than his company in that particular domicil forever thereafter. But the Romeo of this little drama was not thus to be cast off. He returned repeatedly to feast his eyes upon the form of his adored Emma. As a consequence, he was sent away somewhat forcibly. On Tuesday night of last week the girl retired to her couch to sleep, "perchance to dream" of some other than the unfortunate suitor for her hand. "It was the witching hour of night," "just ayant the twal." She had but partially disrobed herself when she caught a glimpse of a human figure beneath her bed. She threw up her hands, threw open the chamber door, threw all the strength of her body into her lungs and cried, "Murder!" "Help!" "Murder!" It was assuredly a pleasant sound with which to awaken a man calmly sleeping in his bed. It thus struck Mr. Goodrich. He got up, looked for a weapon, and seeing nothing but the iron tongs, seized them and ran to the scene of uproar.

By this time the man had crawled from beneath the bed and was passing out of the house when discovered as the old-time lover of the fair domestic. The irate host pursued, overtook, and by one fell blow with the tongs would have demolished Mr. Lansberg, had not the hostess begged that blood should not be spilled upon her new carpet. That Brussells saved the life of the disconsolate and forsaken lover; he left the place; he ran to his lodgings and hid his grief and shame in the coverlids of his single bachelor-bed.

This midnight entree of his house was a little more than Mr. G. had bargained for when the match between Emma and Lansberg was broken off. He accordingly had a warrant issued for the young man, charging him with disorderly conduct, on which, after several delays, he was tried before Justice Davis yesterday.

This event should prove a solemn warning to all heart-broken lovers, whose dulcinas have discarded them, not to force their way into the said ladies' presence in unseemly ways, except at the risk of their lives and the loss of their precious reputations.

GEN. LANE IN CHICAGO.

THE GEN. MAKES A SPEECH.

SERENADE BY THE ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES.

SCENES AT THE TREMONT HOUSE.

The announcement of the arrival of Gen. Lane was the signal for an immense assemblage at the Tremont House yesterday, which continued from an early hour in the morning until late into the night. An almost endless procession of our citizens streamed in and out of the Tremont, eager to see the rebellion-crusher, and to pay him their respects personally. The General received the crowd in the best of spirits, and gave free utterance to his views, which were heartily and almost unanimously endorsed. Although he has accomplished the work of a giant within the past few weeks, he still appears rugged and as indefatigable as ever, and received the warm encouragement and co-operation of our citizens with lively and genuine expressions of gratitude. Mrs. Lane, who follows her distinguished husband's fortunes through evil and good report, also received a large number of calls from the ladies of the city. She is thoroughly imbued with the views of the General, and well fills the position of a sympathizer and adviser. Many of the members of his staff arrived during the day and were waited upon by military officers both from this city and abroad.

AT CAMP DOUGLAS.

During the forenoon the General rode to Camp Douglas, and attended by Col. Tucker and other officers, made a thorough inspection of the Camp and of the various regiments quartered there. After the inspection, he expressed his desire to see the Mechanic Fusileers. In accordance with the request, the regiment was drawn up in line in front of the headquarters, and the General addressed them, complimenting them highly upon their appearance. He expressed to them his ardent desire that they should accompany him upon his expedition, and urged them to settle their differences and muster in, explaining to them the propositions of the War Department and the character of their peculiar service. He fully expounded his own views of the nature of the war and the manner in which he proposed to carry on his own share of it. The General was heartily applauded by the regiment, and his address had a most happy and conciliatory effect upon the men.

SPEECH AT THE TREMONT HOUSE.

Upon the General's return from camp to the Tremont House, he found an immense throng of people, both civilians from all ranks of the people and military men of every class, in waiting. Renewed presentations and hand shakings occurred and reiterated expressions of his views, which met with hearty coincidence, and men congratulated each other that at last the hour and the man had come to solve the problem of the rebellion. Republicans, Abolitionists and Old Line Democrats, heartily assented to his views and gave him a warm and oftentimes unexpected encouragement.

After supper and during the evening, the crowd continually increased in numbers until the spacious halls and parlors of the Tremont were filled almost to suffocation. In such a dense assemblage, not one in fifty was able to see the General, much less to speak to him, and the unanimous desire to hear him culminated in an imperative and unmistakable call for a speech. Although he had determined to make no speeches, he finally yielded to the general wish and mounted an extempore stand, amid the hearty and loud applause of the crowd.

The General expressed his profound gratitude for the reception and the ardor and enthusiasm manifested. However much he might be delighted, he appreciated the fact that this enthusiasm was not on account of Jim Lane, but the fact that Jim Lane was the advocate of crushing out this rebellion so that we should never have another.

The uppermost fact in every loyal man's mind was that this rebellion must be crushed in some way. He knew there was not a loyal man present who was unwilling to lay down his own life, and sacrifice even his own family to accomplish this result. There was no resolution so strong among all true patriots as that, demanding that the rebellion must be put down so as to stay down. The curse of slavery has been agitated long enough, and it must now be radically cured. For eight long months the North has been contending against the rebels, and what have we got to show for it? What results have been accomplished—what advantages obtained? For eight long months the Government has been prosecuting this war so as to hurt nobody. It is time some one was hurt. We were willing enough to kill white men in the South and to allow them to be killed in the North but we were afraid of committing sacrilege if we touched the sacred negro. [Cries of "that's so."] Yes, afraid to touch the sacred negro who has caused the whole of this trouble. But let me tell you the Government has got over this notion, the people have got over it, and I think I can certify that this crowd have got over it. [Applause and cries of "yes, we have."] We have been permitted to discuss all questions human and divine, all questions of society, of morals and religion, to canvass the character of God and the nature of his laws, but have been forbidden to say a word about the viper which has stung us in our bosoms.

It is no time for talking now, but for action. We have consumed eight months in inactivity, have wasted three hundred millions of dollars and sacrificed twenty-five thousand lives, and turned this country upside down in our insane endeavors to put down this infernal rebellion and save slavery. I tell you it can't be done, and the Government has come to that conclusion. Let me tell you, confidentially, that on Monday last they opened a new set of books and came to the conclusion that if the Union can't be saved and slavery saved, then down goes slavery. The rebels have either got to submit, to die or to run away. I tell you the time has come when play must stop. The rebels must submit or be sent down forthwith to that hell already yawning to receive them.

This desirable consummation was effected by a compromise. The radical men agreed that the conservative men should carry on the war according to their notions, for eight months, provided they were allowed the next eight. The time is up for the conservatives, and they now hand the war and its conduct over to the radicals, and every conservative man should now extend the same encouragement and support which we gave to them in the prosecution of their method.

There are in the South 680,000 strong and loyal male slaves who have fed and clothed the rebel army and have as good as fought upon their side. Government now proposes that these loyal slaves shall feed and clothe our army and fight upon our side. The other day while I was talking with the President, Old Abe said to me, "Lane, how many black men do you want to have to take care of your army?" I told him as my army would number 34,000 I proposed to have thirty-four thousand contrabands in addition to my teamsters and wagon-masters. I consider every one of my soldiers engaged in this glorious Crusade of Freedom a knight errant and entitled to his squire to prepare his food, black his boots, load his gun and take off his drudgery. Vanity and pride are necessary adjuncts of the soldier, and I do not propose to lower him by menial offices, nor compel him to perform the duties of the slave. So, while I shall elevate the slave by giving him his freedom and making a man of him, I shall also elevate the soldier and leave him no work to do but fighting. [*A voice in the crowd*—"What are you going to do with the niggers?"]

The General, singling out the owner of the voice, and pointing his long finger at him, replied: "Ah, my friend, you are just the man I have been looking for. I will tell you what I am going to do with them. I am going to plant them on the soil of the gulf coast, after we have got through this war, let them stay there and cultivate the land; have government extend a protection to them, as it does to the Indians, and send superintendents and governors among them and pay them wages for their labor. There could be no competition between black and white labor." He believed, whether the rebels liked the idea or not, that the blacks at no distant day would have possession of that Gulf country, to which they were acclimated and physically conditioned. He proposed to establish free State governments as he went along, and he could promise his hearers that either he or the rebels would be cleaned out.

After urging the benefit of a vigorous prosecution of the war, the General closed by again thanking the crowd for the handsome reception, and retired to the parlors amid most enthusiastic applause, where he was soon engaged in more presentations.

THE SERENADE.

But a few minutes elapsed and the sound of martial music was heard, announcing the arrival of the Ellsworth Zouaves, Capt. Brant. Preceded by the Light Guard Band, they drew up in line facing the Lake street front of the Tremont, and the band played several patriotic airs in most excellent style. An immense crowd thronged the street and sidewalks and loudly called for the General. The latter, who had imagined himself freed from speech-making for the rest of the evening, in vain attempted to ignore the call and satisfy the crowd by appearing upon the balcony. His appearance was only the signal for renewed and imperative demands for a speech. The General finally yielded and spoke very briefly, thanking the crowd for their kindness. He said it was not a time for speeches nor the issuance of proclamations. He would let his acts do the speaking. He would do his talking after he got through fighting. He had no presentiments that he should die, and after the war was over, he would come back to Chicago and they would interchange mutual congratulations. If they received any report from him during his absence it would be either Jim Lane has cleaned out the rebels or they have cleaned him out. After again thanking the crowd and bidding them good-night, the speaker retired. The serenade was a very pleasant occasion and was most happily managed by the Zouaves, who, after giving nine cheers and a tiger for the General, marched to their armory in splendid style.

GEN. LANE'S FORCES.

The exact time of Gen. Lane's departure is uncertain; but it is possible that he may leave this noon by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, in a special train. The larger part of his staff has arrived, and will leave with him. Which of the regiments at Camp Douglas will accompany him is uncertain. The Mechanic Fusileers have received their orders from General Halleck to report at Leavenworth, but we are informed that none of the other regiments have as yet received orders. Col. Bell's regiment it is expected, however, will join the expedition. The desire of participating in this forward movement is universal, and tenders of cavalry and infantry regiments are pouring in from every part of the country, especially from Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. Prominent officers have even designated their willingness to go as privates, such is the intense desire to be sharers in the Great Expedition and its glorious results.

ARRIVAL OF THE NINTH WISCONSIN.

A REGIMENT OF GERMANS.

Its Organization, Equipment and Destination.

At five o'clock last evening, the Ninth regiment of the Wisconsin State Volunteers reached this city from Milwaukee, by the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad, *en route* for Fort Leavenworth. By orders lately received from the War Department, this regiment have been required to report themselves to Gen. Lane at Fort Leavenworth. It is composed of Germans entirely, and has been encamped at Camp Sigel, on the Lake shore a short distance north of Milwaukee, since the 25th of September, at which time regimental organization was effected.

They left Milwaukee at 12 o'clock, escorted to the cars by the Milwaukee Light Guards, the entire cavalry regiment of Colonel Washburne, encamped at that point, and a large number of citizens on horseback. The turnout of citizens is said to have been the largest and most imposing of any similar demonstration at that locality since the departure of the first troops from Wisconsin. It is estimated that twenty thousand persons accompanied them to the depot. Two special trains were required to transport them—one consisting of eleven coaches, and the other of ten.

The regiment numbers 950 men, rank and file, and were mustered into the United States service in November by Capt. Trowbridge, the mustering officer detached from the Sixteenth United States Infantry. On Friday last they were paid off, requiring the disbursement at the hands of the Paymaster of over $50,000. These payments were made in Treasury notes mostly, only $2,000 in gold being used. Of the amount paid, over $30,000 was left at home for the support of their families. In one instance a private receiving $51, left $50 for his wife, retaining but a single dollar for his individual use. The men are strong, athletic, and above the average of regiments in intelligence and discipline. They are well clothed, and armed with Belgian and French rifles of the Minie pattern, and under the instruction and command of their officers, nearly all of whom have seen service at home and abroad, will work no disgrace to their adopted State and country. The principal share of the men were recruited in Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Green counties—though Lacrosse and Dane contributed liberally to fill up the regiment.

Col. Salomon, the officer in command, was in the three months' service, and held the position of Captain in a company raised in St. Louis, and attached to Sigel's Brigade. He participated honorably in the battles of Carthage and Wilson's Creek, Missouri, and accompanied Sigel in his masterly retreat on that occasion. On the expiration of his term of service, he was requested by the Governor of Wisconsin to undertake the raising of this regiment, and with the advice and express promise of Gen. Fremont, then commanding the Department of the West, that the regiment should be attached to Sigel's Brigade, consented. The removal of Gen. Fremont rendered this promise no longer binding, and the regiment have acquiesced in their transfer to the Brigade of Gen. Lane. Lieut. Col. Count Gertz Wrisberg served for fourteen years in the Prussian service as Aid-de-Camp to a General of Division. Major Henry Orff was a Captain in the Bavarian army, and has served there and elsewhere with distinction. Arthur Jacoby, the Adjutant, was a Lieutenant in the Prussian service. Quartermaster Wm. Finkler, occupied the post of Lieutenant in the army of the Duke of Nassau, and since his residence in Milwaukee, has been connected with the well known banking house of Townsend, Finkler & Co. Dr. Naumann is an old resident, and a well known physician of Milwaukee, who brings to the discharge of the duties of his responsible position as surgeon of the regiment, an excellent reputation as a man and as a physician. His former residence in Germany was Saxonia. Dr. Coehr emigrated from Brunswick, and Dr. Hasse from Prussia. It will thus be seen that the line officers, though of the general Teutonic stock, represent almost every phase of German nationality.

The regiment arrived in Chicago, as before stated, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and, preceded by the Light Guard Band, marched to the depot of the St. Louis and Chicago railroad, whither they left for Quincy last evening at ten o'clock.

Through the attention of the managers of that road, the officers were regaled with a sumptuous dinner at the Tremont House, and an abundance of coffee and refreshments furnished the men. The following is the regimental roster:

COLONEL—F. Salomon.
LIEUT. COLONEL—Count Gertz Wrisberg.
MAJOR—Henry Orff.
ADJUTANT—Arthur Jacoby.
QUARTERMASTER—Wm. Finkler.
SURGEON—Hermann Nauman.
1ST. ASST. SURGEON—Louis Loehr.
2ND. do. —Herman Hasse.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

SERGEANT MAJOR—B. Hatfeil.
QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT—Chas. Wendt.
HOSPITAL STEWARD—Dr. Bruns.
BAND LEADER—N. Lawies.
DRUM MAJOR—John Wirth.

COMPANIES.

COMPANY A—Capt. Aude, 1st Lieut. Blockie, 2d Lieut. Stocks.
COMPANY B—Capt. F. Becker, 1st Lieut. Dumke, 2d Lieut. Hugo Kock.
COMPANY C—Capt. George Schout, 1st Lieut. Abentson, 2d Lieut. Chas. Franz.
COMPANY D—Capt. Bachaman, 1st Lieut. Wm. Born, 2nd Lieut. Bohn.
COMPANY E—Capt. Herman Schendiler, 1st Lieut. Brunker, 2nd Lieut. Max Weber.
COMPANY F—Capt. Moezier, 1st Lieut. Alfred Dacethlay, 2nd Lieut. John Gerber.
COMPANY G—Capt. Hattert, 1st Lieut. Markoff, 2nd Lieut. Mueller.
COMPANY H—Capt. Gampl Hesse, 1st Lieut. Moltzner, 2nd Lieut. Kruer.
COMPANY I—Capt. Spehn, 1st Lieut. Wm. Miesner, 2nd Lieut. Wm. Schulte.
COMPANY K—Capt. Beletz, 1st Lieut. Rueger, 2nd Lieut. Otto Sersing.

Meeting of Shipwrights.

At a meeting of the shipwrights held at the office of Messrs. Doolittle and Olcott, Jan. 22d, 1862, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The journeymen ship carpenters and caulkers of this city have formed themselves into a body by association to make and enforce upon us, rules and regulations that we have found by experience to be detrimental to the best interests of vessel owners, employers and employees, by causing frequent delays in building and repairing the property of the former, placing us in embarrassing positions and consuming much valuable time of the better disposed portion of mechanics numerated in the latter, by frequent and almost continuous strikes to maintain said rules and regulations, therefore,

Resolved, That we will employ such mechanics and laborers as will be compatible with the interests of vessel owners, and guarantee them and all shipcarpenters who may see fit to work with them, employment, any rules to the contrary not withstanding, and we will maintain our right under all circumstances to have and to hold full control of our business.

MILLER BROS & CLARK,
G. W. BANTA,
DOOLITTLE & OLCOTT,
EDWARD G. GLOOD,
BEN EVETER.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Drummond*—No. 660—Samuel C. Davis vs. Chas. L. Hoyt. Verdict for defendant. Plaintiff moves for a new trial. No. 665—Jacob O. Joyce et al. vs. N. Colver et al. Defendant moved for a new trial. No. 670—Samuel Crawford et al. vs. John S. Newhouse. Issue and judgment for plaintiff. No. 667—Mitchell Caffue vs. Joseph Hopson. Same order as above. No. 675—John Francis vs. Henry R. Buel. Same as above. No. 677—Estey Meise et al. vs. J. H. Brightman. Judgment for plaintiff. No. 687—Samuel P. Bennett et al. vs. Wm. P. Allen et al. Judgment for the plaintiff. No. 689—Frederick Goer et al. vs. Chas. Ippel. Judgment for plaintiff. No. 690—Andrew P. Cossant et al. vs. H. R. Buel et al. Judgment for plaintiff. No. 694—Worcester Bank vs. Marine Bank of Chicago. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs. No. 696—S. C. Davis vs. Seeley Hatfield. Issue for plaintiff. No. 701—R. S. Chapel et al. vs. A. B. Hall et al. Issue for plaintiff. Judgment for $1,389.14. No. 730—H. Swift et al. vs. Url. Osgood. Postponed to a future day of the term. No. 703—J. S. Dickinson et al. vs. A. M. Lawder. Judgment for plaintiff for $730.77. No. 729—J. J. Phelps et al. vs. J. R. Johnson et al. Default of defendants. No. 730—Jacob Edwards et al. vs. S. B. Phelps et al. Judgment by plaintiff for $3,902.24. No. 734—Davis vs. Hatfield. Judgment reported $460.75. No. 721—Potter vs. Lawner. Judgment for plaintiff for $694. No. 729—H. L. Pierson vs. I. S. Bennett et al. Judgment for amount of note and interest. No. 733—G. W. Bishman vs. M. Greenebaum et al. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs. No. 735—S. C. Davis vs. A. Vane et al. Judgment for plaintiff for $344.35. No. 705—J. Simons et al vs. W. Beem. Issue and judgment for plaintiff for $780 65. No. 710—C. Bailey et al vs. C. Brown et al. Issue and judgment for plaintiff for $728 61. No. 680—W. A. Ransom et al vs. W. F. Stewart. Judgment for plaintiff for $1,083 37.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Judge Higgins.*—No. 161—S. Patrick vs. J. H. Reese; verdict for plaintiff; motion for a new trial by defendant. No. 844—M. B. Street vs C. H. Beers: verdict as in yesterday's report. No. 520—Ralph Emerson vs. Jas. Fuller; dismissed at plaintiff's costs. No. 551—John Borden vs. U. R. Smith; verdict for plaintiff and judgment on verdict.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Before Judge Manierre.*—No. 580—Henry Wagner vs. Phillip Miller, Plaintiff filed cross-motion for leave to file amended declaration. Motion sustained. Motion to dismiss overruled. No. 517—People vs. Patrick Tierney, charge of rape. Jury came into court with a verdict of not guilty for defendant. No. 510 and 518—People vs. Patrick Shay. Defendant arrested on capias and brought into court and entered recognizance, with Charles E. Boyer as surety, in the sum of $500 each for his appearance, and was discharged. No. 204—J. R. Anderson vs. T. Lonergan et al; Michael Scanlan offered as surety and approved by the court. No. 350—People vs. Ferdinand Stanberg; charged with assault and battery; verdict of guilty, and $12 damages. No. 525—People vs. W. Greise; adultery; defendant moved to quash indictment. Jury trial; defendant guilty.

The Starving Case.

CHICAGO, Jan 22, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In regard to the starving to death of Mrs. Ellen Carroll, permit me to say, that she received from the Union Defense Committee from September 28th to November 30th, $27.00; from Cook County Committee, December 14th to January 18th, $9.00. The citizen's Committee began to pay Mrs. Carroll's allowance either in May or early in June, but from her known habits of intemperance the money was paid to Mr. James McMullen, who undertook to provide for her at the request of Father Dunn. The money, since November 30th, has been paid directly to herself, Mr. McMullen not having called for it, and I presume its misapplication has caused her death, rather than starvation. Yours very respectfully,

A. H. BURLEY.

Mr. Jno. J. Deehan, penman at Bryant & Stratton's College, will execute all styles of penmanship—including card writing of every description. Orders left at the College. jan23-3t

BATTERY OF FLYING ARTILLERY.—Captain Axel Silversparre, late of the Swedish army, and for five months past connected with the United States service in Missouri, has received authority from Adjutant-General Fuller to raise a battery of flying artillery, to be composed of one hundred and fifty men and to be supplied with six to eight pieces of ordnance of the latest and most approved pattern. The Captain is an experienced artillery officer, thoroughly understands his business, and is withal a deserving and courteous gentleman, with whom his countrymen will find it a pleasure to serve their adopted country. He had the superintendence of placing all the cannon upon the walls of the fortifications at Cape Girardeau, under command of Col. Plummer, and performed the arduous task to the entire satisfaction of the most experienced army engineers. The recruiting office of Captain Silversparre has been located at No. 7 North Clark street.

WANTED—To hear from David Morrison, carpenter, formerly of Philadelphia. Was in Chicago when last heard from. His brother is now very sick at the Metropolitan Hotel, and is anxious to hear from him. Address Frederick Morrison, Chicago, Ill.

Novel attraction at the Canterbury Hall to-night. M'lle Carolista takes her farewell benefit. She proposes to give to every patron a beautiful photograph of herself. Twelve beautiful young ladies are announced to appear in the female twisted scene. 1t

"Yankee Card Writer's" office at Sherman and Tremont House. Mail 4 stamps for samples of wedding and visiting. ja21-5t

Go to Boyd's Exchange Office when you have business with a Broker. He pays the best rate for all uncurrent money. Sells Specie and Exchange as low as any house, and gives entire satisfaction to all who patronizes him. Office, No. 88 South Clark street, (adjoining the bank of C. B. Blair.) Entrance at the iron steps south end of the building. ja7-1m

Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn-st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov12

Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing. nov11-h321-1y

Apply at the TRIBUNE Job Room, if you want job-printing done quickly, well and cheaply. dec18-tf

Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dying Gents' garments less than any other house in the city. se25-1y

DIED.

In this city, Jan. 22d, LUCY S. ROLOSON, eldest daughter of Wm. H. and Rosella Roloson.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the Tremont House, at 2½ o'clock this afternoon.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Ball, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$500	20 horse power	$1,250
8 " "	575	25 " "	1,500
10 " "	675	30 " "	1,675
12 " "	800	40 " "	2,000
16 " "	1,000	50 " "	2,300

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.
Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 274. oc5-3-1y

MILWAUKEE
MILL FURNISHING
ESTABLISHMENT.
RELIANCE WORKS
OF
EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.,
(Formerly Draker & Seville,)
Nos. 290, 292 & 294 WEST WATER STREET,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,
Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths, and
MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.
ALSO,
Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work
Of every description.
se11-g601-6m EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

Miscellaneous.

SOUTH DOWN BREEDING
EWES FOR SALE.
A few South Down Breeding Ewes for sale, warranted in lamb to imported South Down Bucks. They can be so boxed as to be safely sent by Railroad to any part of the United States, with ample food for the journey. Apply at the
SUMMIT FARM, COOK COUNTY, ILL.,
Or address the subscriber, care of Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago, Ill. CHARLES L. REED.
ja22-k481-2t

APPLES AND CRANBERRIES.—Apples are cheap!
Cranberries Still Cheaper!
Combining the acid of the latter with the "Geniten" Apple and we find the flavor of the "Spitzenburgh." Material for the experiment at 50 State street.
H. P. STANLEY

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!—At MACNELLIS, 192 South Clark street, above Monroe street. Splendid Sontags, 75 cents; Children's and Misses' Skating Basques, 75 cents; Ladies Balmoral Skirts, $2.25; Children's Fleecy Lined Hose, 15 cents; Maltese Collars, 25 cts; all-linen Shirt Fronts, 25 cts; Best quality Extracts, 13 and 15 cts per bottle; best Toilet Soap, 10 cts; Pins and Needles, 4 cents per paper.
ja23-k459-1w

NEW ORANGES AND LEMONS.—Just received by Express from New York, the first of the season. Also, new Figs, Raisins, Dates, Nuts, Prunes, New Cocoa Nuts, &c., &c.
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
By VAN FLEET & CO. 132 Dearborn street.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
ja19-k451-1m

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf.
NO. 172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

TAX PAYING, REAL ESTATE
AND COLLECTING AGENCY.
ALLEN F. RICHARDSON. E. L. KING.
RICHARDSON & KING,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Jefferson City, Missouri.
All business entrusted to us will be attended to promptly. REFERENCES—Robert Campbell, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.; Hon. O. D. Filley, St. Louis, Mo.; Hamilton G. Fant, Esq., Washington City; Hon. F. P. Blair, Washington City; Hon. R. W. Raymond, Chicago, Ill.; S. H. Kerfoot & Co., Chicago, Ill. ja18-k316-1m

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22, 1862.

The money market is still excessively dull. Only two or three of the banks are doing anything worth mentioning, and their customers are mainly engaged in the pork trade. The table published in our columns this morning shows that this trade is assuming gigantic proportions, rising, as far as we can get at the figures, above those of Cincinnati, heretofore the acknowledged Porkopolis of America. Chicago excels in so many departments, that no single name can embrace all the points of superiority. As early as 1853 or 1854, we proved that she was the largest primary grain port, and in this department of trade she is now far ahead of all other cities in the old world or the new. Her lumber trade is far ahead of that of any other city, and both in the amount and the quality of her beef, Chicago stands preeminent. Several years ago we predicted that our city would pass Cincinnati in the pork trade, but we hardly dared to hope that our anticipations were so soon to be realized. The reason why the transactions of our business men are so enormous, and that so much money is wanted to do the business of Chicago, can be readily understood by all who understand the magnitude of our trade. Each department absorbs capital and attention at its own particular season, and as little or nothing is now doing except in the pork trade, the cause of the dullness of which we have lately so frequently spoken, is easily understood.

New York Exchange is not quite so much of a drug, but the market is still abundantly supplied. The buying price is par; selling ¼ of one per cent premium. Bankers now usually charge ¼ among themselves which shows rather a closer market.

GOLD.—The demand for is gold light. Little changes hands on any terms. Buying price 1¼@1½; selling at 2@2½, the higher figure for retail parcels.

THE N. Y. BANKS ENDEAVORING TO MAKE STUMP-TAIL OF TREASURY NOTES.—The New York banks have for some time pretended to be, or were really afraid of an over issue of Demand Treasury Notes. Bankers in this city have received the following or similar circulars from their New York correspondents.

—— BANK, NEW YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.

DEAR SIR:—This bank will receive, until further notice, United States Treasury Notes of its dealers and correspondents, on deposit, and in payment of collections, on the terms of the annexed contract, only, which you are requested to sign and return to us, if you desire such notes to be taken on your account.

Please instruct us as to their receipt in payment of your collections, and in drawing checks hereafter, make them "Payable in United States, or current bank notes." Yours with respect,

Cashier.

IN CONSIDERATION, that —— Bank shall receive from the undersigned, on deposit or otherwise, or shall take or receive in payment of paper held by said bank for collection for account of the undersigned, at their par value, demand notes, or any notes issued or to be issued under the authority of any act of Congress, and shall pass the notes, promises to pay, or currency so received, to the credit of the undersigned on its books, or otherwise, the undersigned hereby agrees with the said Bank, at any and all times hereafter, to take and receive from said Bank, at their par value, similar demand notes, promises to pay or currency issued, or to be issued, under like authority of Congress, in full satisfaction of all credits so to be given, and of all liability so to be incurred to the undersigned by said bank in manner aforesaid.

New York, January 14, 1862.

Some, perhaps, all of our bankers, reposing full confidence in the ability and integrity of the Government, have promptly signed and returned the circular. Its effect, so far as it goes, is to discredit Treasury Notes, and so far we don't like it at all; but the similarity, indeed the identity, of the ground assumed by the New York Banks to that occupied by ours when receiving Illinois depreciated bank issues a few months ago, becomes at once apparent to all our readers. The ordinary rule of law that a bank is responsible in money for what it has received as such, is undoubtedly sound; but when the entire currency of a country becomes depreciated and vitiated, and in fact a commodity and not money, if banks and business men for any reason continue to use it, equity requires that settlements should be made in the commodity so used; and if actual values in coin are insisted upon, corresponding deductions should be made by the creditor to conform to that standard. An adherence to this obvious and just principle would at once settle many vexatious and expensive lawsuits now pending in our courts, and untie a large amount of property which is likely to be unavailable for years. The practice of the New York banks, with their immense capital, in the matter of Treasury Notes, is a complete vindication of the course pursued by our banks in regard to "Illinois "stumptail"—a currency infinitely worse than the issues of the Government.

FOREIGN TRADE.—The N. Y. *Times* of Saturday foots up the tables showing the condition of the Foreign Trade of the country, from which we make the following extracts:

The import entries of the past week, including the dry goods table in Saturday's paper, are $3,-352,447, a total which shows some improvement in the trade over the previous week, though still comparing unfavorably against $4,645,345 same week last year. On the other hand, the export movement is largely in advance of the same week last year, the total clearances of domestic produce being $3,625,310, against $2,093,404 same week in January, 1861. The exports of specie by the Asia on Wednesday, and the steamers on Saturday, amount to $646,000.

The commercial tables for the *Calendar* year of 1861 being now complete, we return, as usual, in our weekly comparisons, to the movement of the current fiscal or *Treasury* year, beginning 1st July, 1861, and to close on 30th June, 1862. The import entries of the first half of the year, that is,

From 1st July to 31st December, were	$47,730,000
Add three weeks in January	6,658,273
Total since 1st July	$54,392,273
Against same date last fiscal year	125,575,700
Decreased import	$71,182,426

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, including foreign goods re-exported, from the port of New York for the first half of the current fiscal year,

July 1 to December 31, were	$71,993,000
Add three weeks in January	7,920,202
Total since July 1	$78,913,202
Against same time last fiscal year	67,237,780
Increased export	$11,675,522

The amount of specie exported for the six months of the fiscal year

From July 1 to December 31, was	$987,000
Add three weeks in January	2,521,000
Total since 1st July	$3,508,000
Against same time last fiscal year	20,611,000
Decreased specie export	$17,103,000

Making the comparisons for the entire year of 1861, the *Times* remarks:

The results of our commerce with foreign States will be found peculiarly interesting. They are the first in the history of our trade in which *the export clearances of ordinary domestic produce*, exclusive of the bullion product of California, and exclusive also of foreign articles re-exported, *overbalance the importation of foreign merchandize*. They are also remarkable as showing the heaviest import of foreign specie ever known, and the lightest export of American gold, in any one year since the acquisition of California. To the former might properly be added $7,771,000 in foreign gold imported through Boston mostly for New York account. The year was one of extraordinary depression through at least seven months in the import trade, which from the coincident short crops in both the great Western States of Europe, the activity of our export trade was unprecedented. The comparative results with the year 1860 are as follows:

1861—Import of Foreign Goods	$125,688,000
Less re-exported	7,309,000
Total for this market	$118,379,000
Export of Domestic Produce	131,236,000
Excess in favor of this market	$12,857,000

As New York is the chief importing city, the entries here since the southern rebellion and blockade being fully 80 per cent. of the whole import of the country, and as other loyal seaboard and lake ports have been comparatively as active in the export trade of breadstuffs and provisions, it follows that the net receipts of foreign specie, in the adjustment of the general balance, were far greater at New York than the above local balance in our favor. These receipts, exclusive of the sums via Boston, were:

1861—Foreign specie at New York	$37,088,000
Less Re-exported	4,236,000
Excess of specie import	$32,852,000

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

	1861	vs. 1860.
Foreign goods imported	$125,688,000	$220,407,000
Foreign re-exported	7,309,000	8,023,000
For this market	$118,379,000	$221,384,000
Domestic produce expt'd.	131,236,000	92,468,000
Specie exported	4,236,000	42,191,000
Specie imported	37,088,000	8,990,000
Customs revenue	21,715,000	36,029,000
Gold from California	33,495,000	34,165,000

Of the gross importation of foreign goods for 1861, nearly the whole or an equal sum was actually marketed and withdrawn for re-exportation. The difference in the amount which went into bond and the amount withdrawn from bond, being as follows:

1861—Foreign goods bonded	$41,072,000
Withdrawn from bond	39,718,000
Accumulated on bond	$1,354,000
1860—Foreign goods bonded	$46,741,000
Withdrawn from bond	31,104,000
Accumulated in bond	$15,637,000

The following are the figures of the annual value of European merchandise, exclusive of specie, actually disposed of through this market for six years past:

1861	$124,226,000	1858	$162,468,000
1860	213,771,000	1857	186,856,000
1859	232,231,000	1856	200,117,000

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the closing quotations in the New York stock market to-day:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central R. R. stock	83⅜	83½
Galena	68	68¼
Rock Island	54¼	54½
Burlington and Quincy	60½	
Michigan Southern (preferred)	40½	41
Michigan Central	58⅜	58¾
Michigan Southern (common)	20¼	20⅛
Cleveland & Toledo	37⅛	37⅜
Tennessee 6 ₩ cent. bonds	44	44
Missouri 6s	42⅛	42⅜
Virginia 6s	50⅜	50

Market—First Board firm; 2d Board firm.

Prime Mess Pork.

[From the Montreal Witness, 20th.]

PORK.—It is a singular and unprecedented circumstance, that the Prime Mess (packed English fashion) which is made from hogs averaging about 175 lbs, is fully as valuable, both in New York and Montreal, as mess, which is usually about three or four dollars a barrel higher. In New York, mess pork is $12@13, and prime mess $13.50@13.75. It results from this unusual state of things that light hogs are more valuable than heavy ones ₩ lb., although most sellers, acting from long habit, will sell them ½c cheaper. Pork is rising in New York, especially for future delivery. This is doubtless in anticipation of a settlement of the Southern difficulty, which, should it occur, would send up prices rapidly.

Baltimore Cattle Market—Jan. 16.

CATTLE—The offerings at the state scales to-day footed up 1,250 head, being 675 more than last market day. Of the above offerings 250 head were sent to Washington and Annapolis, and the balance (1,000) were taken by Baltimore butchers at prices ranging from $3 to $4.75 ₩ 100 lbs, being the same rates as last Thursday.

HOGS—There was a fair supply of live hogs in the pens to-day. We quote at from $4.50 to $5 per 100 lbs.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 14, 1862.

The following are the receipts of leading articles for the last twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
G & C U R R	982	7189	197	373	65	929
R I R R	212	6650	2890	....	....	400
Ill C R R	220	2850	12980	220	350	850
C B & Q R R	655	2110	4406	1357	1810	777
N. W. R. R	1105	....	118	184	275	422
A & St L R R	100	506	8960	....	235	....
Total	3284	20305	29371	2163	2735	2947

	L H'gs No.	D H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	La'd lbs.	G. S. lbs.
G & C U R R	940	2941	42	10400	....	1550
R I R R	900	1281	34	7280	4140	....
Ill C R R	300	5	....	2800	28290	....
C B & Q R R	1312	968	156	23161	273639	2800
N W R R	346	139	14	370	....	....
A & St L R R	....	....	....	....	18705	576
Total	5699	3667	246	44011	319774	4926

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, but owing to the non-arrival of the steamer from Liverpool, now over-due, the market for breadstuffs was quiet.

The provision market, however, was very active. The demand for Mess Pork continues and the movement to-day was brisk, with sales of nearly 3,000 brls at $9.25 for both country and city-packed—the market closing firm. Prime Mess Pork is quiet and steady, with sales of 400 brls at $8.25.

English meats are in fair request and steady, with sales of 200 bxs. short rib middles at $4.80. A lot of Bulk Sides was also sold at 4c packed; but the demand is not very active. Green Hams are steady at 3⅛c. The demand for Lard is still active and the market is firm and brisk, with sales of about 1,600 pkgs at 6⅛@6⅜c for city kettle-rendered; 6⅛c for country do; 6⅛c for city steam-rendered, and 5¾@6c for No. 1 Lard. Grease is in good demand, with sales of white at 5⅛c.

The receipts of hogs, live and dressed, amounted to 9,376. The market for Live Hogs was very brisk, and, although the receipts were liberal, the yards were all nearly empty before sunset—prices closing about 5c higher. About 6,000 head changed hands, at $2.20@2.40 gross—the majority of the sales being at $2.30@2.35. The demand was almost entirely by packers; but at the close there was some inquiry for choice lots for shipment to New York and Boston.

Dressed Hogs were in fair demand and the market was brisk and steady for light and extra choice shipping hogs, but a shade lower for medium quality—the sales ranging from $2.55@2.60 for light, and $2.70@2.80 for heavy—the bulk of the transactions being at the inside figures.

The demand for flour was fair and the market more active and rather easier—about 1,000 brls being sold at $2.55@3.93½ for fair to choice spring extras. Wheat was inactive and dull, with light transactions at 72@73½c for No. 1 spring, and 67@68c for No. 2—closing at the inside quotations. Corn was quiet at 21½@22½c for Mixed in store. Oats were in demand at 16c, at which light sales were made. Rye quiet at 34c. Barley was quiet. Timothy Seed was firm, with sales at $1.52@1.70. Flax Seed is in demand at $1.50. Highwines were firm at 16c, with sales of upwards of 200 brls at that price.

The railroads leading to the East are nearly all blocked up with freight, and provision dealers are very much annoyed by the delays which are taking place in their shipments.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1862.

PROVISIONS—MESS PORK—In active demand and firm. Sales, 2230 brls city packed, in four lots at $9 25; 850 brls do, free of storage till the 1st of May, at $9.25; 150 brls country-packed do at $9.25 delivered at depot; 100 brls do at $9.25 on track. PRIME MESS PORK—400 brls at $8.25. ENGLISH MEATS—200 bxs Short Rib Middles at $4.80. BULK MEATS—2000 pcs Bulk Sides at 4c packed. GREEN MEATS—2000 pcs Hams at 3⅛c. LARD—300 brls prime city Kettle-rendered Leaf at 6⅜c; 250 brls do at 6⅛c; 250 brls steam-rendered (whole hog Lard) at 6⅛c; 350 brls and trcs Leaf Lard at 6⅛c for Kettle and 6⅛c for steam-rendered; 238 pkgs prime country Kettle-rendered Leaf at 6⅛c; 200 pkgs No 1 Lard at 6c; 50 trcs do at 5¾c. GREASE—100 brls White at 5⅛c.

FLOUR—Received, 3,284 brls. Market easier and more active. Sales, 137 brls "Pick Wick" choice spring extra at $3.93½; 100 brls "Gillett & Hines" extra at $3.70; 100 brls good spring extra at $3.67½; 200 brls "Winnebago" do at $3.65; 52 brls "Mt. Carroll" at $3.65; 100 brls "Island xxx" at $3.75; 59 brls "Wallace Mills" at $3.70; 70 brls "Buckeye" at $3.60; 217 brls "Rainbow" at $3.55.

WHEAT—Received, 20,305 bu. The market opened steady, but closed weaker. Sales 5,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 73½c; 3,000 bu do at 73¼c; 5,000 bu do at 72c; 3,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 68c; 7,000 bu do at 67½c; 5,000 bu do at 67½c; 10,000 bu do at 67c.

CORN—Received, 29,371 bu. Market unchanged. Sales 15,000 bu Mixed in store at 22⅛c; 2,000 bu do at 22⅛c; 1,000 bu Rejected in store at 18c; 800 bu new corn on track in bulk at 19c.

OATS—Received, 2,463 bu. Market quiet. Sales 1,000 bu No. 1 in store at 16c; 1,500 bu do at 19c del.

RYE—Received, 2,735 bu. Market quiet. Sales 2,000 bu No. 1 in store at 34c; 800 bu Rejected in store at 27c.

BARLEY—Received, 2,947 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 61 bags good by sample at 37⅛c on track; 61 bags No 2 at 26c.

HIGHWINES—Firm. Sales 204 brls at 16c.

TIMOTHY SEED—25 bags prime at $1.70; 17 bags good at $1.65; 12 bags at $1.52.

FLAX SEED—40 bushels prime at $1.50.

BEANS—65 bushels good at $1.20.

HIDES—Dry Salted, 9@10c; Dry Flint, 11½@12c; Green Salted, 5⅛@5½c.

TALLOW—40 brls prime city at 7⅛c.

BUTTER—120 pkgs good firkin at 9⅛c.

EGGS—Dull at 11c per doz.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens in good demand at $1.50@1.75 per doz. Dressed Turkeys 5@6c per lb.

POTATOES—Steady at 45@55c.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels very scarce and firm: sales 400 at $1.70 on track; 145 do at $1.70 del; 260 at $1.65 on track; 300 at $1.75 on track. Lard Tierces in good demand at $2.00, with sales of 100 at that price.

DRESSED HOGS—Received 3,667. Market firm for choice lots for shipment to Boston, but a shade lower on medium grades. The sales were as follows:

45 Hogs averaging	340 lbs	at	$2.80
8	335		2.80
40	390		2.80
54	355		2.80
27	331		2.77½
132	340		2.80
56	292		2.75
145 all over	200		2.75
45 all under	200		2.55

217 at $2.60@2.75 dividing on 200 lbs.
254 at $2.55@2.75 dividing on 200 lbs.
550 at $2.55@2.72½ dividing on 200 lbs.
1025 at $2.55@2.70 dividing on 200 lbs.
64 at $2.55, $2.70@2.75 dividing on 200 and 250 lbs.

LIVE HOGS—Received, 5,699 head. The market to-day was more active and prices show an advance of about 5c ₩ 100 lbs. The demand was chiefly by packers, and towards the close the yards were almost empty, and a firm feeling prevailed. The sales were as follows:

845 Hogs averaging	321 lbs	at	$2.40
40	270		2.37
2962	332		2.35
620	222		2.30
101	200		2.27½
529	270		2.25
190	222		2.22½
114	224		2.21
455	225		2.20

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 246 head. The news of a further decline in New York had quite a depressing effect on the market to-day, and the transactions were light, as follows:

14 Beeves averaging	1223 lbs	at	$2.75
13	1400		2.65
13	1460		2.50
15	1185		2.50
30	1077		2.25
18	1004		1.50

Albany Live Stock Market—Jan. 20.

[From the Albany Evening Journal.]

BEEVES—The market is extremely dull. Notwithstanding the fact that there was a decline last week of ¼@½c ₩ lb, the supply to-day is 800 head greater than then, without any improvement in quality. There are very few fine cattle in market. There are plenty heavy, but they are coarse and not fat. The usual number of buyers are here, but the most of them—especially the New Yorkers—will go home empty-handed. The Brighton, as well as the New York market, last week, was unsatisfactory, and they say that they cannot give the price asked, although most of the holders evince a willingness to concede ¼c per cent. off last week's rates. The heavy snow storm that has prevailed since Friday night has also had a depressing tendency, shrinking up the cattle, and to the disadvantage of the drovers, making quite a difference in their appearance. All the trains were behind time, and at five o'clock last evening there were fifty car loads still due. The cattle were from the different States and Canada in the following numbers:

New York	548	Indiana	404
Illinois	964	Kentucky	90
Michigan	456	Pennsylvania	46
Ohio	465	Iowa	188
Canada	138		
			3346

PRICES—Prices are a shade lower than last week. The highest figure offered, that we could hear of, was 4¾c ₩ lb, live weight, and that for a bunch of heavy, fine Ohios, averaging nearly 1,300 lbs, and as near premium as any that have been in the market for some weeks. We quote as follows:

	This week.	Last week.
Premium	4¾@5	5 @—
Extra	4¼@4½	4½@4¾
First quality	3¾@4	3¾@4
Second quality	3¼@3½	3 @3½
Third quality	2½@3	2½@3¼

SALES.—Very few sales have been made. Indeed, less than 500 have changed hands, and, as the market closes, the prospect is that most of the drovers will have to take their cattle through. Those who don't adopt this alternative must sell at a loss of from $1 to $5 per head.

HOGS—Since last Monday morning there has arrived at East Albany, over the Central railroad, not less than 337 cars, loaded with western live hogs from Buffalo and Suspension Bridge. Add to this not less than 40 car loads from our own State, and we have a total of about thirty-five thousand head for the week! With such enormous receipts it is not surprising that prices are low. There is a fair demand for the East, and something from New York, but many of the drovers have thought it most profitable to have their stock slaughtered, thus throwing upon the market a very heavy supply of dressed hogs. During the week about 10,000 head changed hands, the market closing with a light demand at $3.30@3.50 for light to heavy.

Expensive Transportation.

[From the N. Y. Mercantile Gazette.]

The cost of sending breadstuffs from the North-western States to the Atlantic sea-board has become an enormous tax upon the producer, from the fact that almost the whole volume is thrown into one channel. Under the influence of an active foreign demand at paying prices, and the near approach of winter, when some of the avenues of transportation will be closed, an immense bulk of flour and grain is pressing forward at once to market, and the consequence is that when market is reached, a large portion of the value of those articles is absorbed in the expense of transit. The *U. S. Economist*, in speaking of this subject, says: "The producer is deprived of the advantage in price that always result from an active demand; and enormous profits are realized by the railroad and shipping interests. An owner of a vessel can make half the value of his craft by a single trip between Chicago and Buffalo. The rates of freight are so enormous as to constitute fully five-sixths of the entire cost of breadstuffs in New York. Corn is worth about 8c per bushel on the spot where it is grown in Illinois, and yet to-day it sells at New York for 70c; its value being increased eight fold by the cost of transit and handling. If our Western farmers are to be encouraged in the realization of what seems to be their destiny—to become the great grain producer for Europe as well as America—we must have the means of transport increased and cheapened. As matters now stand, the railroads and shipowners are fattening upon the agriculturists, much to the damage of the general commerce of the country. No investments could pay better than that which would increase the railroad accommodation between this point and the West. The matter will, no doubt, sooner or later, work its own remedy; but it behooves those interested to remember that they lose much by delay.

The chances are that the Western farmer, though nearer market, will get less for his produce than the California farmer, so far distant from the great marts of the world.

Statistics of St. Louis Trade for 1861.

[From the Price Current.]

Instead of the usual extended review of the St Louis market for the past year, we give below, in a condensed form, the receipts, manufactures, &c., of the leading articles of Western produce, which will be valuable for future reference:

		1860.	1861.
Tobacco, total receipts, hhds		12,990	8,510
Do, total sales, hhds		6,473	5,596
Hemp, total receipts, bales		63,841	29,563
Do. amount consumed, bales		37,070	not known
Do. stock Jan. 1, bales		2,400	775
Lead, total receipts, pigs		238,719	115,250
Do. amount consumed, pigs		131,000	70,000
Do. stock Jan. 1, pigs		21,000	9,000
Flour, total receipts, brls		442,867	484,000
Do. city manufactured		839,365	694,110
Whisky, total receipts, brls		117,775	73,790
Do. total manufactured		11,000	6,000
Wheat, receipts, bu		2,565,370	2,654,738
Corn, "	bu	4,324,059	4,815,040
Oats, "	bu	1,185,247	1,795,157
Barley, "	bu	814,394	201,484
Rye, "	bu	176,912	117,080
Hay, "	bales	152,295	114,745
Hides, "	No	173,000	159,196
Wool "	packages	7,718	2,860
Beef, "	tierces	300	4
" "	barrels	3,785	925
Pork, "	cks and tcs	15,219	11,353
" "	barrels	131,033	116,445
" "	boxes	1,000	6
" "	pieces	876,927	751,313
Bacon, "	casks	8,560	11,790
" "	brls and bxs	11,416	10,880
" "	pieces	20,075	106,000
Lard, "	tierces	30,607	27,231
" "	barrels	14,875	12,877
" "	kegs	17,845	11,815
Tallow, "	packages	5,045	3,130
Butter, "	packages	27,686	24,062
Cheese, "	packages	42,615	23,500
Sugar, "	hhds	46,381	33,750
" "	packages	21,606	8,069
Molasses, "	barrels	51,896	11,606
Coffee, "	bags	109,420	21,850
Salt, "	sks and bgs	400,576	72,238
" "	barrels	38,487	71,451

*In the receipts of all articles above Corn, the wagon receipts are included. Of Corn, and all articles following, the receipts comprise the amounts received by boats and railroads only.

Imports of General Merchandise at New York.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

Imports of a few leading Articles of General Merchandise at New York, from foreign ports for the years:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Books	$777,470	$734,096	$346,279
Buttons	464,549	285,881	88,557
Cheese	101,796	165,057	56,152
Chinaware	609,730	591,197	190,511
Cigars	2,320,408	1,867,231	1,064,228
Coal	533,618	919,737	964,527
Coffee	8,689,520	8,346,008	11,865,082
Earthenware	1,355,861	1,462,226	587,574
Furs	2,378,174	1,971,506	771,889
Glass, plate	592,111	814,093	408,725
India Rubber	707,517	1,168,383	705,732
Indigo	690,823	486,493	1,449,990
Leather and drs'd Skins	3,879,143	2,316,111	942,335
Undressed do	8,914,683	5,144,752	3,379,471
Liquors, Brandy,	2,683,089	2,018,950	514,949
METALS—			
Copper	968,496	909,832	902,966
Iron, bars	3,122,572	3,093,277	1,054,718
Iron, pig	607,180	612,752	378,058
Iron, railroad	1,642,015	699,535	398,536
Iron, sheet	509,988	544,820	127,631
Lead	1,551,996	2,012,044	534,584
Spelter	357,867	3,359,620	30,079
Steel	1,798,932	1,959,785	1,125,014
Tin and tin pl'ts	4,899,905	5,006,743	2,334,766
Zinc	391,653	435,023	64,408
Molasses	1,902,994	1,949,508	1,136,004
Rags	1,057,202	906,921	374,675
Salt	321,051	375,927	511,156
Saltpetre	72,600	214,005	381,870
Sugar	18,700,529	25,062,119	14,847,000
Tea	7,540,351	8,354,122	6,455,408
Watches	2,997,037	2,264,625	576,971
Wines	1,757,021	3,121,945	739,080
Wool and Waste,	3,050,672	3,751,393	2,330,941

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 21st.]

Hogs are coming across the river to-day, and an improvement in the market is not probable. Some 400 heavy weights brought $3.15 net.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel, 22d.]

Dressed Hogs were dull and had a downward tendency. In the forenoon a few lots were sold at $2.66@2.80 dividing on 200 lbs, but on 'Change, packers limited their offers to $2.60@2.80, dividing on 220 lbs.

We notice the sale of 500 packages of prime kettle rendered lard at 6⅛c.

[From the Buffalo Express, 21st.]

Provisions—Mess Pork, for round lots, cannot be quoted higher than $10@10 50, and light do at $9@9.50, on a limited stock. Mess beef scarce at $8. Ham sacks hold at 6⅛c, and shoulders at 4c. Lard quiet at 7⅛@8c. Tallow in moderate demand at 7⅛@8c. Dressed Hogs—Receipts both by the Lake Shore, Huron and Great Western Railroads, are very moderate. Packers, consequently, are supplying themselves from other quarters. The ruling quotation is $4.25c for both light and heavy, both being in equal request.

[From the Detroit Evening Tribune, 21st.]

DRESSED HOGS—The market is steady at $2.90 @3.00 for best lots. Sellers should bear in mind that our outside figure is the most paid for heavy, and in every respect unexceptionable lots. One requisite is that the hogs be "round." Round hogs are worth about 12½c more than "spread." In Boston a difference of 37@50c is made.

[From the Baltimore American, 20th.]

PROVISIONS—The provision market was again very quiet to-day, and so far as we could learn, no movement of any importance took place, with the exception of a sale of 200 brls western lard at 8c, which is a decline of ⅛ cent ₩ lb on previous rates. In the absence of any large transactions, our quotations generally must be considered nominal. Sales are making in jobbing lots of bacon at 4⅛@4¼c for old shoulders; 5⅛@5⅛c for sides, and hams range at from 6 to 8⅛c ₩ lb. New bacon shoulders may be quoted at 5⅛c, and sides at 6⅛c, but there is very little doing in it as yet. Bulk meat may be quoted at 4⅛c for shoulders, and sides at 5⅛c, but we can give no quotation for hams. Lard is steady at 8c for western in barrels and tierces, and 10⅛@10⅛c per lb for refined. Barrelled pork may be quoted at $12.50@13 for mess; $9.50@10 for prime; and $9 per barrel for rump. Beef is steady at $13.50 for No. 1; $12.50 for mess; and $14.25@14.50 per brl for extra mess.

[From the Detroit Advertiser, 21st.]

PROVISIONS.—There was very little produce in to-day of any kind and nominally no alteration in prices. There are a good many dressed hogs now in the hands of packers, and, owing to the great rush of freight to the sea-board, with its attendant delays and high rates, there is very little demand for shipment. Packers assert that pork at $10.00 a barrel affords them no margin even at the present low prices of hogs, there being comparatively little demand for the offal, on account of the moderate price at which the whole carcass can be purchased. In former seasons, particularly the last, there was a very brisk demand for the offal, which is no inconsiderable item to the packer, taking the season through. We now quote dressed hogs at $2.90@3.00 for heavy. Probably the bottom has been touched unless there should be a large increase in the offerings, in which event prices might yield further. There is a good demand for mess pork at $10. Lard is firm but without much change. On Friday a sale was made of 100 brls at 6⅛c, the buyer to furnish packages, equal to 7c, and 100 brls more could readily be sold at 7c. Hams are selling at 4⅛c from the block by the quantity. Shoulders are unsalable at any price.

[From the Toledo Blade, 21st.]

DRESSED HOGS—Sales 208 head at 3⅛—all over 200 lbs.

[From the Albany Evening Journal, 20th.]

DRESSED HOGS—The heavy snow storm appears to have put a quietus on operations in this market, and notwithstanding there is a good supply at the depot, the supply has been extremely limited. We only hear of 21 State changing hands, on private terms. About $5.25 is the acknowledged price for lots of good State. The receipts since our last reach nearly 2,500 head, and are divided up as follows: for Albany, 320; for Boston, 1,476; for New York, 368.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, January 22.

COTTON—Little doing, but market still quiet and unsettled. Sales of 650 bales at 32@33 for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Opened dull and drooping. Further decline in freights. The market closed with a rather more steady feeling, and with a moderate demand for export and home consumption. Sales were, 31,800 brls at $5.45@5.50 for super state; $5.70 @5.75 for extra state; $5.45@5.50 for super western; $5.70@5.90 for common to medium extra western; $5.90@6.00 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $6.10@6.75 for trade brands. Canadian flour in moderate request at previous prices. Sales were, 800 brls at $5.45@5.50 for super; $5.70@6.75 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady. Sales were 250 brls at $3.50@4.25. Corn meal quiet and without material change.

WHISKY—Heavy. Sales 450 brls at 25c; closing sellers ordinary brls at 24½c.

GRAIN—Wheat opened dull and closed rather more steady. Not much business doing. Sales of 31,000 bu No 1 Chicago spring at $1.33; 2,200 bu Milwaukee club at $1.33; 14,300 bu winter red western at $1.40@1.42. Rye scarce and firm. Sales 6,000 bu prime at 84c. Barley rules quite firm at 80@90c. Sales 5,000 bu state at 85c. Corn—More doing for export, with no decided change in prices. Sales of 92,000 bu at 62½c for mixed western in store; 65c for do delivered; 63c for new yellow Jersey; 65c for old do. Oats in moderate request. Sales at 40@42c for Jersey, western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady, with fair business doing; sales 975 brls at $11.75@12.50 for mess, including choice city; $12.62@13.00 for western prime mess; $12.25 for city do, and $8@9.50 for prime. Beef rules very quiet; sales 160 brls at $4@4.50 for country prime; $5@5.50 for country mess; $10@12 for repacked mess; and $13.75@14 for extra mess. Prime mess beef firm; sales 100 tcs at $21. Beef hams inactive. Cut meats steady; sales 104 pkgs at 4⅛@5c for shoulders, and 5@7c for hams. Bacon sides in moderate request, and prices slightly in favor of buyers. Sales 556 boxes western and city at 6⅛@6⅜c for Cumberland cut middles; 6⅛@7c for long ribbed do; 6⅜c for short do; 7c for long clear. Lard more active, but price without change. Sales 3425 brls at 7⅛@8⅛c, including 600 brls prime steam to arrive in all this month at 8⅛c, and 300 kegs at 8⅛c. Dressed hogs hardly so firm at 4@4⅛c for western; 4⅛@4⅜c for city, the latter an extreme price. Butter 11@14c for Ohio, and 16@21c for state. Cheese dull at 5⅛@7c.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Rio more active and firm. Sugar—Raw steady and firm. Sales 490 hhds at 7⅛c for Barbadoes; 7⅛c for English Islands; 8@9⅛c for Cuba; 9⅛c for New Orleans; 150 bgs Siam at 8⅜c, net cost; refined sugars unchanged.

STOCKS—Quiet and firm. C & R I 54⅛; G & C U 68⅛; C & T 37⅛; Panama 113; M S gtd 41; M C 58⅛; American gold 103⅛; Erie 35⅛; Erie pfd 57; Harlem pfd 31; M & P du C 31; N Y C 83⅛; Del & Hud 90; Erie 3d bonds 92; La 6s 60⅛; N C 6s 63; Mo 6s 42⅛; U S 6s 81; coupons 90.

New York Cattle Market.

CATTLE—Beef depressed. Receipts 4,392 head. Quotations 5@7c.

SHEEP—Steady. Receipts 9,628 head. Quoted at 3¾@5¾c.

SWINE—Heavy. Receipts 4,400. Quoted at 3⅛ @3⅜c. Market overstocked with hogs and dead meats; and unfavorable weather has continued to the depression of the cattle market.

MILCH COWS—Dull and nominally unchanged. Veals in limited request, but prices have undergone no change.

TO GROCERS AND FAMILIES.—We are selling the choicest brands of White Winter Wheat Flour,
VERY LOW,
Among other brands "Belle Street Mills," which is THE best in the city. SPRUANCE & PRESTON,
ja17-k459-2w 179 South Water, entrance on Lasalle st.

TO PRINTERS—A second-hand Ruggle's Engine Press, for sale, for one hundred and fifty dollars. Just the thing for working bill heads, cards, labels, hand-bills, legal and business blanks, &c. It is in complete order. Address W. H. RAND, Tribune Office, Chicago.

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
FOR 1862.
P. PALMER'
112, 114 & 116 Lake Street.

50 bales	Stark Sheeting,	15½ cts.
50 "	Appleton "	15½ cts.
100 "	India Head Sheetings,	15½ cts.
50 cases	Philip Allen & Sons' Print,	12½ cts.
75 "	American Print Works' "	12½ cts.
50 "	Merrimac Prints,	13½ cts.

GRAIN BAGS,
50,000 STARK MILL BAGS, $30 per hundred.
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS, $28 " "
25,000 OZARK BAGS, $26 " "

RETAIL
DRY GOODS.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
NEW STYLES,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
AT REDUCED PRICES.

COTTON GOODS
At Low Prices.
Having made large purchases of Cotton Goods before the late advance in prices, I am prepared to sell much lower than others in this market.

CARPETS,
Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Three-Ply.
OIL CLOTHS.
Curtain Goods,
Bedding and Feathers.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.
[no25-g255-1y]

To Rent.

TO RENT—New and second hand PIANOS.
A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL,
ja16-k369-1y No. 99 Clark street.

TO RENT—The two-story and basement Brick House, 136 Michigan avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets. Lot 20x180 feet. For particulars apply to GEO. A. SEAVERNS, No. 2 Wheeler's Building, corner Clark and South Water-sts.
de19 h920-3m

TO RENT—A Store with Dwelling over it. An excellent location for city or country trade. Also, very desirable rooms for two families, corner Green and Fulton streets, West Division. Apply to J. F. NORTON, 100 Washington street, office No. 6. ap4'61-1y

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS
TO RENT—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up-stairs), near Clark street.
[ap16'61-1y]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A front room with board for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, at 98 Lasalle street, northwest corner of Washington, opposite the Court House Square. ja21-k478-1w

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, single and suits, with board, can be had by ladies, gentlemen and families, at boarding house northwest corner of West Randolph and Halsted sts. (up stairs.)
ja21-k468-1w MORRIS, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—Persons requiring Board and pleasant rooms can find them by applying immediately at 24 Lake street. ja16-k396-1w

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 49 Van Buren street, third door east of State street. ja20-k364-1m

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, in suits or single, to rent with board, located on Wabash avenue, within three blocks of the Post Office. Address P. O. Box 1948.

Lost.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From the corner of Lasalle street and Archer Road, four Red Cows, two of them line backed. The owner will pay a liberal reward to any one who will bring them to the above named place, or for information leading to their recovery. FRANK SCHEIBE,
ja22-k479-2t Corner Lasalle st. and Archer Road.

General Notices.

SAFE, SHELVING, DRAWERS, GLASS CASES, TABLES, &c.—For sale at a great sacrifice, to be removed immediately, a large Burglar (not fire) proof Safe, with Combination Lock. Also, a large lot of Shelving, Drawers and Glass Cases. Also, five long Black Walnut Tables. Inquire at No. 116 Lake street. [ja21-k472-3t] J. H. KEDZIE.

JUDSON'S PATENT TRANSPARENT CONES, used on Kerosene and Coal Oil Lamps, save to the consumer one-third of his expenses for light. Agents wanted to canvass every county in the Western States. Address MERRILL & ROBINSON, Wholesale dealers in Kerosene Lamps, Oils, &c., 85 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. ly21-k455-3t

CLARK'S INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL.
For coarse or fine clothing. Designed to supercede Indelible Ink of all kinds. See notices from the Scientific American and New York Press. Also, specimens of marking where can be found the Pencils. For sale at F. MUNSON'S, No. 140 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
ja20-k446-1m

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Conducted by the SPANISH GOVERNMENT.—In drawing of January 4th, 1862, No. 13,224 drew $100,000; No. 25,118 drew $50,000; No. 10,842 drew $30,000; No. 16,568 drew $10,000; No. 10,131 drew $5,000; being the five capitals. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.
ja20-k438-1w

NOTICE.—Chief Quartermaster's Office, St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 5th, 1862.
Contracts made with Quartermasters in the Missouri Department, and approved by me, are not transferrable without my consent, and no payments will be made to any other than the original contractor.
ROBERT ALLEN,
ja8-k244-2w Major and Chief Q. M. Missouri Dep't.

TO JEWELERS, SILVERSMITHS, and all others working in Gold and Silver. Send your Sweeps, Washings, Polishings, &c., to the Gold and Silver Refinery of LOUIS LALONG, 34, 36 and 38 Mulberry street, Newark, N. J. Returns promptly and correctly made. Best New York, Philadelphia or Boston references given. ja20-k452-2w

A FINE CHANCE FOR ANY one to buy a full set of Furniture, one Stewart's Cooking Stove, full sets of China Crockery, valued at from $50 to $600. This is a rare chance for any one to buy an ENTIRE FITTING OUT for housekeeping and pay for it in board. For any further information call at 132 Dearborn street, near Madison. ja21-k459-1m

ATTENTION MILITARY.—Pay day has come, and E. R. BOWEN, 20 Clark street, (up-stairs) is ready to sell SWORDS of all kinds, BELTS, SASHES, BUGLES, SHOULDER STRAPS, CAPS and GLOVES,
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
And takes United States Treasury Notes at Par. Genuine Buckskin Military Gauntlets just received. oc15-1y

WINTER APPLES.—Good Winter Apples at
$2.00 per Barrel.
Selected Fruit at $2.50. Mark the change of Number, 50 State street. H. P. STANLEY

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe.
The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue Through Bills of Lading from the West to Liverpool for all descriptions of produce, at very low rates, which include all expenses, except Ocean Insurance. They also grant Through Bills of Lading from Havre, Liverpool and London. Apply by mail or personally to JAS. WARRACK, Gen. Western Agent, No. 13 Lake street, Chicago.
M. PENNINGTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal.
ja22-1y-1stp

WITH CLEMEN'S & HORTON'S Wood Sawing Machine, patented November, 1861, a man can saw two cords of Wood easier than one cord the usual way. Equally adapted for sawing Timber, Logs, &c. Worked by one or more men, one man power. Rights and Territory for sale cheap for cash or good property. Send stamp and get circular. Address W. B. HORTON, Box 3466, Chicago, Ill.
de18-h838-New-wepsat-1m

VAULTS AND OUT-HOUSES cleaned very cheap, by JOHN MASEN, 51 North Clark street, and 375 State st.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEAT[RE]
Madison street, between State and D[earborn].
Doors open at 7 o'clock.

Triumphant success of the young and [talented] tragedian,
J. WILKES BOOTH,
Who has been received with UNIVERSAL A[PPROBA]TION by large audiences. He will appear [this] NIGHT ONLY as ROMEO.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 23d, will be [performed] Shakspeare's Tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIE[T].
Romeo..........Mr. Booth. | Mercutio....
Juliet......Miss J. Hosmer. | Peter........
GRAND DANCE........Miss JENNY ...
To conclude with the brilliant Farce of
LOVE AND HUNGER.
John Baxter....
Friday—BENEFIT OF MR. BOOTH.
In answer to the numerous requests [for Mr.] Booth to appear as HAMLET, the Manager [announces] that the piece is in preparation, and will be [produced] next week in a manner worthy the occasion...

METROPOLITAN HA[LL].
Thursday Evening, Jan. 23d.
PROF. O. S. FOWL[ER]
WILL LECTURE ON
"Man's Capacity for Self-Improve[ment]"
To commence at 7½ o'clock, and close with [PUBLIC] EXAMINATIONS.
Admission..........15 Cents.
Professional Examinations daily at Ro... tan Hall.

BRYAN HA[LL]
Metamorphosed into a Psychomanteum
On Monday Evening, Jan. 27th, 1[862]
And following Evenings of the Week.
EXTRAORDINARY EVE[NINGS].
First appearance in Chicago of that Great ...
PROF. ANDERSO[N],
The World-Renowned and Greatly Celebrated
Ambidextrous Prestidig[itator],
THE FAMOUS MAGICIAN, ILLUSIONIST, TIDIGITATOR, PHYSICIST AND TRAVE[LER].
And the only artist in the profession of Magic who performs with the entire APPARATUS OF ANY ARTIST and who can alternate his performances with the whole into of the Mechanism of Magic using ... which cost $30,000.

A NIGHT IN WONDER-WO[RLD],
Or, Three Hours in the Realms of Il[lusion].
THE EXPERIMENTS ARE NEW AND G[RAND].
INEXPLICABILITIES ABOUND!
MIRTH GOES HAND IN HAND WITH MYS[TERY].
Grand Afternoon Performance, Saturday, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M.
Admission 50 cents. Children under 12 years accompanied by their parent, 25 cents. Places at the Ticket Office, daily, from 10 A. M. ... Doors open every evening at 7¼ o'clock; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

SIXTH ANNUAL FEST[IVAL]
—OF—
CLEVELAND LODGE NO. 211 A. F. & A. M.
Will be held at the Tremont House on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 23d, A. L. 5862, A. D. 1862.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANC[ING] ACADEMY,
Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on ...
Class open at all times for beginners.

METROPOLITAN HALL—
popular Hall has been re-painted and
PUT IN COMPLETE ORDER
SOUND AND VENTILATION
No. 9 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A first-class City Residence. Price $6,000, about what the ... cost. If you want a magnificent home in Chicago that will always please you, now is your time ... must be sold this week. Room No. 21, No. 10 Clark street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANG[E]. The Stock and Fixtures of a Retail Confec[tionery] Store. The present owner being engaged in ... business cannot attend to it. Address Post Office Box 1709.

FOR SALE.—For sale for ... or on time, 100 feet on Washington street ... on Margaret street very desirable residence ... Apply to J. LEWIS LEE, 82 Clark street.

FOR SALE FOR CA[SH]. House and Lot on Michigan avenue, ... and Lot on Indiana avenue, $5,500; House and Lot on Wabash avenue $4,500; ... PETER SHIMP, 167 Dearborn ...

VALUABLE LAND FOR SA[LE]. —160 acres of Choice Land, well watered ... located in Livingston County near Dwight Station, on the Chicago, Alton ... For further particulars address Post Office Box 1187, Chicago.

RESIDENCE WANTED—... big bargain for cash. Must be in a desirable neighborhood and not over one mile from the ... Address CHASER, care Tribune Office, giving price and a description of property.

CITY LOTS AND BLOCKS. SALE AT REDUCED PRICES. One hundred acres in City Lots and Blocks in the Western, Southwestern and Southern ... For particulars ... hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. ... THOMAS ... 88 Dearborn street, (up-stairs)

GREAT BARGA[IN]. SHOWMEN ATTENTION! WOLFSTEENBERGER'S GREAT PANORAMA ... This Panorama is offered for sale on such terms as to make it an object for Showmen ... It is the largest and most complete ever exhibited in the United States, ... knowledged by artists to be wonderfully ... It originally cost the enormous sum of Sixty Thousand Dollars, and was exhibited in London to ... The Paintings cover some 70,000 yards of canvass, showing important places visited by tourists in America, Europe and Africa, beginning with Niagara and Suspension Bridge, and ending with ... in Italy. It will be offered at a price that will ... the purchaser, for the reason that the hard times have thrown it upon the hands of persons ... with exhibitions and incompetent to perform ... hibit it, they desire to place it in hands that will ... a fortune. Any further information can be ... by writing to the undersigned, at Decatur, Ill.

COAL LANDS.—The subscri[ber] offers for sale at a very low price, about
290 Acres of Land,
About eighty-seven miles from Cleveland, Ohio, on the Pittsburgh Railroad. On this land there are ... veins of
BITUMINOUS COAL,
One of which is about four feet thick is now open and being worked. The Coal is of a good quality, ... very heavy and solid and therefore very durable ... the Newberry Coal. Coal for shipment is delivered ... the pier at Cleveland free of cockage at $1.17 per ... ton, and is more mined and delivered on Railroad ... signed, at their pier, with an outlay of a few hundred dollars this item of cost might be reduced to 55 cents. Messrs. Sturges & Buckingham, and ... & Ricketson have used this coal, and are referred to ... is also Mr. George C. Hammond and A. Ha... Chicago. E. F. GA...
Cleveland, January 25, 1862.

FOR SALE OR TO EX[CHANGE].—Either for a Stock of Merchandise or Chicago City Property, one of the
MOST CHARMING COUNTRY SEATS
Of ten acres of land, with well grown and finely cultivated Shrubbery. On which is a two-story ... House, with a good cellar under the same, ... rooms on the main floor, five sleeping rooms, a ... washroom, wood house, servant rooms, carriage ... barn and tenant house.
There is also a hot grapery, containing a ... bearing vines of the choicest varieties, ... from a thousand to two thousand pounds of grapes ... On the grounds are five hundred bearing Fruit ... about one hundred Apple Trees (grafted fruit) ... acre of White, Red and Black Raspberry Bushes ... cultivated and prolific bearers; from one to ... an acre of fine Strawberry Plants; Hot Bed and ... agus Bed, with plenty of ground for vegetables ... and pasturage sufficient for two cows.
It is one of the very finest locations in the West ... the advantages of good Schools, Churches ... good society, located on a railroad, two and ... hours ride from Chicago.
Parties desiring to exchange, by giving ... of property and addressing "VOX POPULI" ... 3606, Chicago Post Office, will receive attention.
ja9-k265-3w

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from the ... Court of Cook County, in favor of J. F. ... plaintiff, and against John Worth, defendant ... o'clock A. M., on the 28th day of January, 1862, ... north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago ... I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right ... and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit:—Lot forty-seven ... Block twenty (20) in Canal Trustees' Subdivision ... Section seven (7), Township thirty-nine ... fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian ... ing in Cook County, and State of Illinois, ... recorded in the Recording Office of Cook County ... Book one hundred and twenty-five, Page fifty ...
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By WM. WAYMAN, Deputy.
Dated the 31st day of December, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of George ... plaintiff, and against John G. Mitchell, John ... and William Windoes, defendants, at 10 o'clock ... on the twenty-third day of January, 1862 ... the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago ... offer for sale at public vendue all the right ... interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to-wit:—Lot twenty (20) ... Owens' Subdivision of Lots eighty-four (84) ... (85), eighty-nine (89), ninety (90), and ... in Butterfield's Addition to Chicago, together with the appurtenances thereto, all in the County of Cook and State of Illinois.
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy.
Dated the 3d day of January, 1862.

Chicago Weekly Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1862. NUMBER 42.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city, per year	$8.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week	.15
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	7.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months	4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	4.00
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00)	1.50
" 3 copies	4.00
" 5 copies	6.00
" 10 copies	10.00
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club	20.00

☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.
☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1862.

WHAT IT HAS COST.

According to official statements called out by the Convention, the cost of this war so far to Illinois has been *four millions eight hundred thousand dollars*—say five millions —for a seven months' campaign; and slavery, the cause of the war, is just as strong as ever. To be sure, the State is to be reimbursed for the expenditure, or a part of it; but what is to reimburse us for the precious lives sacrificed and the lost time of 50,000 men for six months? Nothing, unless the glorious result of the war, for which this blood and treasure is poured out, be attained, in the restoration of the nation to its integrity of domain and unity as a people.

ABOLITION OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Newspapers from time immemorial have enjoyed the privilege of exchanging with each other free of postage. The bill which passed the House the other day abolishes this privilege. Publishers will be obliged to pay postage on all their exchanges after the law goes into effect. This will be felt as a severe tax on all but the leading city papers. One effect will be to reduce the exchanges each office takes. What will be saved in this retrenchment, will, to some extent, pay the postage on the residue. The Post-office Department will gain a few thousand dollars by the repeal of the privilege at the expense of the editors. We are willing to stand our part of the contribution for the sake of the general principle.

Another effect of the passage of the bill is to abolish the provision of the present law allowing weekly papers to pass through the mails *free* within the county in which they are published. Publishers of weekly papers will not relish this very well, nor will their subscribers, who for ten years past have received their county papers free of postage. But as the postage to be charged is only twenty-six cents per year, and if paid quarterly in advance, one-half that sum, the new arrangement will not prove very oppressive to subscribers or injurious to publishers.

The amount to be realized in the United States to the Post Office Department, from these sources, will be something like $200,000, after deducting the commissions paid to postmasters. Not a very great sum, but still enough to vindicate the general principle that all matter, printed or written, passing through the mails should pay *some* postage.

Under the present law, postmasters whose commissions amount to less than $200 per annum are allowed to receive and send all their letters free of postage. The bill which has passed the House abolishes this privilege. As there are not far from 15,000 postmasters who enjoy this franking privilege, the amount that the Department will realize from its abolition must be very considerable. The postmasters who will be deprived of free postage will be reimbursed in commissions on weekly papers which they are now obliged to deliver and handle for nothing, so that in the end they will be made whole. What they lose on paying letter postage they will gain from newspaper postage.

CAMERON'S RESIGNATION.

The country has assurances in the appointment of Mr. Stanton to the War Office, that the jobbing and corruption that have disgraced the organization of our army, will, as fast as he can reach the offenders, be brought to an end. We do not believe, and we have never charged, that Mr. Cameron has soiled his hands by touching any of the proceeds of the fraudulent transactions that have made his Department so flagrantly disreputable in the eyes of the nation. He is a man of great wealth—solid possessions—in lands, money, and stocks—whom ill-gotten gains would not tempt. Out of the unnumbered millions that have unjustly gone to enrich favorites and contractors, he, probably, has never had a dime. But he has been cursed with greedy, importunate and notoriously corrupt friends, who have compelled him, by some means, we know not what, to permit them to run their hands, elbow deep, into the Treasury as often as their wants or their cupidity demanded. Such fellows as this man Alexander Cummings, who has gone to Europe to hide his shame and revel in his newly acquired riches, seem to have possessed, used and abused him to their heart's content. We know that after Bull Run he made an attempt to break away from the pack, and to respond to the demands of the nation for more economy and more faithfulness in his department; but the effort was vain. The jackals who had served him in Pennsylvania for years, who made him twice a Senator, who supported him for the Presidency in the Chicago Convention, who put him into the Cabinet, and who fed him with the belief that the object of his ambition depended upon their arts, intrigues and persuasive influences for consummation,—these men were not so easily disposed of; and after brief resistance, he fell back into their keeping, and Pennsylvania morality and Pennsylvania politicians once more ruled the roost.

Aside from the unfortunate influences which Mr. Cameron surrendered, he was ill fitted for his place. If he had not great grasp of mind, he had experience in affairs. If he lacked the highest qualities of a statesman, he had wide knowledge of men; and as his Department was one of business merely, he might have filled it with credit to himself and infinite profit to the nation. His views of the war were, though much opposed and misrepresented, eminently praiseworthy and just. He saw the contest, what all dispassionate men must see, the rebellion of a property interest in the shape of a consolidated despotism, animated by the greed of wealth and power, rather than a revolt of a number of persons against the Government; and he was convinced by a grouping of the facts, to which his official position gave him access, that to conquer a peace which would be beneficent and permanent, the Federal power would be compelled not only to strike the rebels themselves, but to weaken, if not destroy, the motive which impelled them to arms. In carrying out his theory, he proposed nothing violent nor revolutionary—no general scheme of emancipation, no injury to the interests of loyal men. He said to the country what we have an hundred times said to our readers: Here are the slaves of rebels—the cause of the war; if they come to us, use them in any way in which they may best serve the loyal case. Let them cook, care for baggage, drive teams, build roads and bridges, act as scouts or spies, work in the hospitals, or, if necessary, bear arms. In no event let this be a war for the conservation of slavery." It is the great misfortune of the country that this plain, necessary, common-sense policy, *to which we must at last come*, was not adopted in the beginning. That it was not, is not Mr. Cameron's fault. He was the man, above all others in the Cabinet, in favor of rapid and decisive movement. The six month's delay at Washington, or rather that *six month's beleaguerment of the Capital of the Republic by an inferior force*, was no part of his policy—was, in fact, in opposition to all his wishes and suggestions. "If the facts of the situation "do not warrant our fighting here, let us "muster all our surplus force, and fight "elsewhere. The battle-field is not half as "destructive as the inaction of the camp "and the fever of the hospital." That was his theory, and he would have acted upon it, but was overruled; and the nation pays the bill. A thumping big bill it is!

Thus endeavoring to do Mr. Cameron justice, we are forced to admit that he has resigned. Restrained by the Administration, he could not carry out the anti-slavery policy to which he was committed; and in the power of friends whom he could not shake off, he could not or would not stay the corruption that was outraging the conscience while it was sweeping out the treasury of the nation. His successor, whatever his theoretical notions, cannot do less than Mr. Cameron was permitted to do in the way of making the contest earnest and decisive; but, in the matter of money, we know that he has that entire freedom from disreputable complications with political and army jackals, which, with his industry and administrative ability, will enable him to manage his Department economically and with an eye only to the purpose for which it was created. He is known to be honest and capable; time must determine whether he has that broad and comprehensive patriotism which will impel him to attack and conquer *all* obstacles that stand in the way of the unity and indivisibility of the Republic; or whether his allegiance is divided between his country and the worst of its institutions. If the latter, God help us!

THE TRUE FINANCIAL POLICY.

There never was a time in which all the conditions were so favorable for introducing a reform in our iniquitous and absurd paper money system, as they are to-day. The banks, in a state of suspension, have broken their faith with the public, and broken the laws by which they were created. They cannot ask, they cannot expect, and they ought not to have, any favor at the hands of the people who hold their unredeemed and irredeemable promises to pay. Needed legislation should not be delayed by any regard for their interests; and as experience has proved that they are no part of the necessary machinery of government or commerce, our representatives at Washington should sacrifice nothing to insure their present profit and convenience, or their existence after the war. They may be disposed of as useless lumber, and their successors can, in a day, step in and take the place that they have attempted to fill.

"But," asks one to whom the proposition to do without banks of issue in this "currency" cursed country is as monstrous as would be the wish to strike the Book of Matthew out of the New Testament, "what is your objection to bank paper, and how do you propose so readily to reverse the usage of generations, and, without injury to all material interests, effect so radical a revolution in the finances of the country?"

We answer: Banks of issue have assumed and exercised for their own profit, an important part of the sovereignty of the Republic—the right to furnish the people with their money, or a substitute therefor. In seeking their own advantage, they make money plenty to-day and scarce to-morrow. Their excessive issues stimulate importations, discourage home production, increase prices, cause the export of gold, and fill every man with the fever of speculation. Thus feeding the business of the country with brandy, they reach a point in which the state of the foreign exchanges and the rapid drain of the precious metals admonish them that they must contract to save themselves from ruin. They refuse loans and discounts, and call in every available item of indebtedness. The accustomed stimulus being thus withdrawn from business, an attack of *delirium tremens* at once supervenes. Men are wild and trembling for want of money. Every man who owes a dollar directly begins to feel "snakes in his boots," and to see, glaring at him from the bed posts as he lies down at night, that old demon bankruptcy. Business enterprises, which a redundant currency stimulated, result in quick and overwhelming disaster. Prices go down by the run, and with the rapid decline, ruin comes in. This is a description of the effects of bank paper that has been realized in this country time and time again. And the experience of every man who has got a thimble-full of brains in his head, will tell him that every word we say is true. The facts recited are sufficient objection to the use of bank paper as the common currency of the country; and they have force and weight enough to damn any system that was ever invented.

"But what would you do?" continues our interrogator. Why this: We would have Congress resume, as fast as safety will permit, the sole exercise of the sovereign right to make the money of the country, which the Constitution intended never should be given up. We would,

I. Levy a Federal tax of *ten per cent.* on every bank note of the denomination of one, two, or three dollars, found in circulation on the first day of May next. The tax should be collected of the banks issuing these notes; and the penalties for false returns should be such that there will be no dodging.

II. Levy a like tax of *ten per cent.* on all notes of five dollars and upward to twenty, in circulation on the first day of August next.

By these taxes, if faithfully levied and carefully collected, we should expect to drive every one of the notes described out of the channels of trade, to restore fifty millions of specie to the hands of the people whence these shin-plasters have driven it; and to substitute Government paper—exchequer bills—interest paying treasury notes—as good as the Republic itself—for the private and corporate promises to pay, which now usurp the place of money.

III. Levy a prohibitive tax on all bank notes of whatever denomination in circulation on the first day of January, 1863.

A year would suffice for every solvent bank in America to retire its circulation, and as the country is not yet prepared for an exclusive metallic currency, everybody would be glad to see, as a bank dollar went out, a Government dollar come in, until the substitution is complete.

"But," says an objector, "you have nothing but a paper currency yet!" True, but it is a currency the volume of which will be fixed by positive law, and not liable to change to suit the convenience or minister to the greed of individuals. It will be of uniform value—as good in Texas and California as in Massachusetts and Illinois. It will rest upon the faith of our Government, and not upon the honesty or business qualifications of a board of directors. It will be the currency of the people, in which every man owns a share; and every man's interest will be promoted by keeping it good. It will remove, if not all, the most formidable, at least, of the objections to paper currency; and though, by its use, a tariff would be a necessity, by reason of the continuance of prices above the metallic standard, the business of the country, sure of stability and relieved of the apprehension of frequent revulsions, would readily accommodate and adjust itself to the change.

After the war is over and the precious metals, now locked up, are released, and their quantity is increased by the products of our mines, which, up to this time, bank paper has made a curse to the country, and by the natural operations of commerce, undisturbed by fluctuations of currency, a further reform might be effected, and, after ten years or more, a pure, constitutional, metallic currency might be attained, the use of which, would, in a single half century, make the United States the pivotal centre of the commerce of the world, and the richest and most powerful nation under the sun. So much for general results.

While these were being attained, we should be sure that the war for the Union would be a success, and that there would be no difficulty, with activity on the part of our torpid generals and common prudence at Washington, in procuring from the people the means for carrying it on. Pursuing such a policy, we should have no apprehension of the currency inflation, by piling hundreds of millions of Government paper upon hundreds of millions of bank paper, which now threatens the country with inconceivable disasters. We should know that the great national debt, which is now the bug-bear of the journals, would be kept within payable proportions, because prices being held down by a near adherence to a specie standard, the war could be economically brought to an end. We might depend upon the fact, that, without foreign complications, our industry and commerce would continue to yield their accustomed returns; and that, at the close of the contest, we should emerge from the dust and smoke, prepared by the condition of our finances to start at once upon a career of prosperity unequalled by anything that the world has ever known.

Such, we believe, would be the immediate and ultimate fruits of a little wise and much needed legislation. But we have no hope that that Congress of lawyers, whose ideas of Political Economy extend no further than the borrowing of money to defray election expenses, can be persuaded into the adoption of a policy that promises so much. They can make speeches, and —that's all!

SHERMAN'S RETRENCHMENT BILL.

We print elsewhere the bill introduced into the Senate by Senator John Sherman, reducing and regulating the pay of officers in the army; the number and compensation of clerks employed by Congress, and the mileage of the members. The total saving effected to the Treasury by this bill, amounts to several millions per annum. There is room for retrenchment not only in the pay of officers, but every department of the army. The aggregate expense of our military service could safely be reduced one-fourth to one-third without impairing its efficiency. The whole system by which supplies are procured for the army and navy is wrong and corrupt. Speculators go to Washington and hang around the bar-rooms and departments, engineering and log-rolling for contracts and jobs. Older and more experienced lobby vultures act as contract brokers, and sell their "influence" with this or that Secretary or factotum of a Secretary, and procure contracts on commission. Unlawful gains in the shape of perquisites are regarded as legitimate business transactions. It is stated that "manufacturers and first-hands visit the Capital eager to furnish what is wanted at fair prices, but either go away unsuccessful because they have not the 'influence' necessary in order to secure a hearing, or make a bargain with some go-between who has the ear of high officials." The result of all this is, that the Government pays 25 to 50 per cent. more than the fair market value for nearly everything it buys.

These frauds are practiced not alone in Washington, but in each military department, and more or less in each State. Swindling follows the raising of every regiment and troop, and the outfitting of every vessel in the Government service.

Army transportation is another branch of the military service which sadly needs reforming. The cost is one-third to one-half too much. Millions have been squandered in railroad transportation, and other millions in chartering sail and steam vessels. An investigation into this subject would develope a frightful waste of money.

In respect to the pay of officers, an army officer of high rank, large experience and close observation, makes this statement:

In his opinion the pay of commissioned officers is too high, and greatly disproportioned to that of the rank and file, and on the other hand the pay of *non-commissioned officers is too low and ought to be increased*. An Orderly-Sergeant renders more service at $20 a month than a Lieutenant who gets $105 and $110; while the Quartermaster's Sergeant, the hardest worked man in the regiment, receives but $17. The duties of Sergeant Major are severe, and $21 is out of all reason, compared with the pay of a Chaplain, $145.50! Now what service does a Chaplain render to a regiment commensurate to his pay? At the very most, even if a Chaplain does attend to and discharge all his duties, and expounds, in his own way, the gospel once a week, and attends funerals when he is well, and the weather is not unpleasant, does he earn $1,758 a year?"

Let Congress give the contract system a thorough overhauling, establish responsibility and accountability somewhere, and have a stop put to the present frightfully loose method of expenditure. Bills for the reduction of salaries of military and civilians who render some service, will effect some relief to the Treasury, but it is a small fraction that can be saved in that direction, as compared with what is abstracted by battalions of sappers and miners, better known as contractors and peculators. It is there the axe should be laid unsparingly to the root of the tree. A twig or branch may be lopped off to advantage elsewhere, but the huge leak holes in the Ship-of-State are made by the remorseless knaves who fatten on contracts. Senator Hale has introduced a bill to reach those villains, which if enacted, will hugely delight the honest class of people. One of its sections reads as follows:

"That any person who, by any false and fraudulent pretence, pretext, device, contrivance or representation of any kind whatsoever, shall, directly or indirectly, procure any money from the treasury of the United States, or from any person or corporation legally charged with the collection, custody or disbursement of any part of the money of the United States, shall pay a fine of not less than the sum fraudulently obtained, and be punished by imprisonment, at hard labor, for a term of not less than one year nor more than ten years, according to the aggravation of the offence."

Nothing less stringent than the above will arrest the dishonest greed of the army jackals. Has Congress the virtue to do its duty in this hour of National peril and sore distress?

HOW CONTRACTS ARE MADE.

The speech of Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, in Congress on Wednesday, may be called astounding. He began by opposing an appropriation for printing Treasury notes, and by way of thoroughly ventilating the subject, proceeded to show how certain other contracts had been made, and how our Government is persistently swindled. A pretty full synopsis of his remarks will be found in to-day's TRIBUNE.

Since Congress met, in December, a hundred millions of dollars have been expended in the war. As Mr. Dawes pertinently inquired, how long would the amplest treasury fund be able to meet demands so eagerly pressed and so lavishly provided for? It is easy to excuse the exorbitance of the early contracts in the war, made when the Capital was beleaguered, and when all the material of our defence was be created; but it is not easy to overlook the carelessness or the dishonesty which made contracts, by the terms of which, months were to elapse before they were carried out, and at prices which were shameful, in order that mercenary wretches might fatten on the life's blood of the nation. Let this gorging of plunderers not only cease, but let them be compelled to disgorge.

Condition of the Army—The Sanitary Commission's Report.

The late report of the United States Sanitary Commission is a document of great interest and value. The number of regiments inspected by this Commission was two hundred, of which thirty-seven were enlisted in New England, a large portion in the Middle States, including Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, and the balance in the Western States, including Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. In seventy-six and a half per cent. of the regiments inspected, native Americans were found to constitute the majority; in six and a half per cent. the Germans were in the majority; in five and a half per cent. the Irish, and in five and a half per cent. the number of native and foreign born was about equal. In fact, the report states emphatically that two-thirds of the army are American born, and nine-tenths citizens educated under the laws of the Union and in the English language. This, therefore, is strictly a national army, and chiefly composed of young men, the number of volunteers twenty years old being double the number at twenty-five, the average being a little below twenty-five, and somewhat more than half being under twenty-three. The officers are older, the average age being about thirty-four. The eagerness to get men, too, seems to have united with the desire of all classes to get into the army, to cause the service to be filled so loosely, in defiance of inspection laws, that a considerable loss has since been experienced in consequence.

It seems that in fifty-eight per cent of those regiments there had been no pretense of a thorough inspection of recruits or enlistments, and in only nine per cent. had there been a thorough re-inspection on being mustered into service. Of the whole number discharged from the service, fully fifty-three per cent. were on account of disabilities that existed at or before their enlistment, and which any intelligent surgeon ought to have discovered on their inspection as recruits. By this mismanagement alone the report estimates that *a million of dollars* has been wasted upon the enlistment, pay, clothing, rations, transportation and medicines of men who were of no use to the army, and who should have been excluded by the inspection.

The research of the Commission shows that the volunteers are ready enough to learn the military art when properly instructed. The trouble about the care of camps seems to be like that about inspection; the volunteer officers are not rigid enough in their requirements.

As regards the tents, it appears that fifty-eight per cent. of the regiments had been provided with the wedge tent, ten per cent. with the wall tent, and nineteen per cent. with the Sibley tent.

Typhoid fever, from lack of ventilation, occurs more frequently among the regiments occupying the wedge tents than those that have the Sibley, the proportion being 295 to 23. It has been proved to the satisfaction of the Commission that the best bed for soldiers in camp consists of fir or cedar branches; but it must be frequently renewed and burned, the tents struck, and the floor cleansed. Experienced officers generally object to the board floors, which are more damp than the ground itself, besides collecting so much dirt.

On the subject of clothing, the statistics are very exact. The Commission say that many deficiencies arise from the fact that the men had sold, bartered away, or lost their clothing, and their officers had not attended to it. It appears from statistics given that the proportion of inferior clothing is small. The report says that these deficiencies have, in nearly every case, been since supplied; that there are ample supplies in all the depots, and *never before was so large an army so well furnished at a similar period of a great war.* Wherever the men have not been properly supplied, it may be attributed to the ignorance, carelessness or knavery of their officers.

The cooking of the volunteers constantly improves, and the report pronounces it more wholesome than that which the average of the men have been subject to before enlistment. But this benefit is frequently counteracted by the sutlers and peddlers, who supply the men with stuff of an unwholesome kind, for which they desert their regular rations. Fluctuations on the sick list have in certain cases been found to correspond with the facility of access to this trash. Proper control of the sutler is scarcely ever maintained in volunteer regiments, and the reason is that corrupt bargains exist between them and the officers. In thirty-one per cent. of the regiments the sutler was allowed to sell liquor, and in most other cases the sutlers smuggled it in illegally. Yet there is very little dram-drinking except shortly after pay-day, and the volunteers are believed to be more temperate than any European army.

Sanitary Report of the Western Department.

The Western Sanitary Commissioners of the army, at St. Louis, publish a report of the hospitals for the period between August 11th and January 1st. The number of patients admitted in that period to the general and post hospitals at St. Louis, were 8,676; of whom 532 had died, and 1,407 remained at the close of the report. Other hospitals near St. Louis contained on January 1st, 1,044 patients; the hospital at Rolla, 1,468; and hospitals (not including quarters,) along the line of the Pacific railroad, contained 1,340. It thus appears that the total number of cases under treatment on the 1st of January in all the hospitals, were 5,259. The Commissioners say it should be remembered that generally it is the *very sick* who are sent from the camp and regimental hospitals to the general hospitals. Of the number admitted to the latter, eighty-four were in a dying condition, and died soon afterwards. This has increased the per centage of deaths in the general hospitals beyond what it would otherwise have been. The report concludes:

It may be added that the Western Sanitary Commission is assiduously engaged in collecting all *facts* of interest in a sanitary and medical point of view, which are being arranged, classified and recorded, in a tabular form, for future reference and use. In addition to giving physical aid and comfort to the sick and wounded soldiers of our Western army, they design publishing regular monthly reports of admissions, discharges and deaths in the hospitals of this city and vicinity. They are gratified to see the interest which the condition of the soldiers has awakened in the heart of the community, and will be happy to give information to all who desire it, at the rooms of the Commission, in the hospital, corner of Chestnut and Fifth streets.

Antedeluvian Trees.

We saw, a few days since, two remarkable specimens of petrified trees from Pike's Peak. They belong to the University of Chicago, and so far as our knowledge extends, though a young institution, it has the finest and largest specimens of the antedeluvian forests with which we are acquainted. One is lost in his own thoughts, while attempting to grasp the vast revolutions which have passed over our planet since these immense trees grew upon the mountains, hundreds of ages before Adam dwelt in the garden of Eden.

While the change to stone is complete the structure of the wood is as perfectly preserved as if no change had occurred. The petrifying agent was Silica, and it may be seen incrusting some portions of the surface in white and blue globules.

From the curvature of the annual rings of growth, we judge the tree from which these specimens come to have been at least fourteen feet in diameter, and their number and thickness indicate that it must have required about one thousand and six hundred years to grow to that size. The larger specimen of the two is over nine feet in circumference at the base, on which it stands nearly erect, and is five feet and a half high, and weighs one ton and a half (3000 pounds.) The other specimen is nearly as long, weighing half as much, and is nearly uniform in size from end to end, while the larger specimen tapers from the base to about half the size at the top.

The species to which these wonderful specimens belong has probably been long extinct, but they appear to resemble very closely in every respect the California redwood; and for a public institution of learning they constitute a most beautiful and lasting monument of the primeval pre-Adamic forest to which they belonged. They are well worthy of the attention of the curious and the scientific.

☞ The Lancers, at Detroit, despite all that has been said about them, seem to be getting along very well. The papers of Tuesday announce that on the day previous two hundred of the men enlisted came down from camp to receive the lances that have thus far been finished. After receiving them, the companies paraded the streets, and with their new uniforms and lances, with red and white pennons streaming in the wind, presented a decidedly gay appearance.

THE LEAD MINE REGIMENT.

On the 25th of November last, we chronicled the arrival of the Washburne Lead Mine Regiment from Galena, and their domiciliation, after a temporary sojourn at the Wigwam, at Camp Douglas. To-day we announce their departure for Cairo, under orders from the War Department. Marching orders were received by Col. Smith, a little more than a week ago, and officers and men obeyed it with alacrity. Precisely at 12 o'clock yesterday the line was formed, and escorted by Col. Brackett's Cavalry, numbering full 1,150 men; the 51st Regiment, Col. Cumming in command, numbering 800 men; the Fusileer Regiment, led by Major Wood, numbering 1,200 men; the 57th, Col. Baldwin commanding, numbering 1,000 men; the Irish Brigade, numbering 400 men, and Bell's Cavalry Regiment, on foot, numbering 900 men; the Lead Mine Regiment, numbering full 1,000 men, rank and file, preceded by the regimental band, filed through the gateway of the camp in column and took up their line of march for the city.

Headed by their escort, numbering nearly 5,000 men, they marched through the principal streets of the city, and everywhere received the enthusiastic congratulations of a multitude of spectators, who thronged the sidewalks and bade the men God speed upon their patriotic errand. They arrived at the depot of the Illinois Central Railroad about four o'clock, and as soon thereafter as the command could be embarked, they were speeding swiftly to their destination, attended by the good wishes of the spectators who thronged the Great Union Depot to witness their departure.

This regiment is completely armed and equipped in a manner equal, if not superior, to any regiment in the field from this State, and as far as experience and discipline are concerned, as well as in the matter of equipments, fully prepared to take the field. They are well drilled and fully posted in the manual of arms. They are armed with the Enfield rifle, with sabre bayonets, the best arm in the service.

Col. Smith is a man of thorough business habits, popular with his command, and will make an excellent commanding officer. Lieutenant Colonel Maltby is an officer of experience, having served under Lieutenant General Scott, throughout the entire Mexican campaign with distinction, and one in whom the entire regiment have unbounded confidence. Major Smith was an officer in command of a company at Rockford, drilled by the late Col. Ellsworth. Adjutant Frohock is the 1st Lieutenant of Company A, detached as regimental adjutant. He served with distinction as orderly sergeant at Washington during the three month's campaign.

The Regiment is composed of the original "Lead Mine Regiment," as organized at Galena, with the addition of one company detached from the Princeton Regiment, and from the Rock Island Regiment, to fill it to the maximum required.

The following is the roster of the Regiment:

Colonel—John E. Smith.
Lt. Colonel—Jasper A. Maltby.
Major—M. Smith.
Adjutant—Wm. T. Frohock.
Surgeon—Edward Kittoe.
Asst. Surgeon—Francis Weaver.
Quartermaster—E. Blake.
Chaplain—. Woodward.

COMPANIES.

COMPANY A.—Capt. Abram Pologrove, 1st Lieut. Wm. T. Frohock (detailed as Adjutant), 2nd Lieut. George Moore. 100 men.
COMPANY B.—Capt. Luther H. Cowen, 1st Lieut. Nesbitt Baugher, 2nd Lieut. Samuel H. Townsend. 80 men.
COMPANY C—Capt. Thomas Burns, 1st Lieut. James Rouse, 2d Lieut. John Byrn—100 men.
COMPANY D—Capt. T. D. Connor, 1st Lieut. Wm. R. Rowley, 2d Lieut. John O. Duer—100 men.
COMPANY E—Capt. L. B. Fiske, 1st Lieut. Chas. Overstreet, 2d Lieut. John Adair—100 men.
COMPANY F—Capt. Alfred Johnson, 1st Lieut. not chosen, 2d Lieut. Edward T. Lawrence—100 men.
COMPANY G—Capt. Robert P. Seeley, 1st Lieut. not chosen, 2d Lieut. Dennis W. Griffin—98 men.
COMPANY H—Capt. John D. Hawley, 1st Lieut. Wm. B. Seymour, 2d Lieut. T. C. Morris—100 men.
COMPANY I—Capt. O. A. Bridgeford, 1st Lieut. not chosen, 2d Lieut. Henry H. Boise—90 men.
COMPANY K—Capt. B. F. Holcomb, 1st Lieut. John Gray, 2d Lieut. L. B. Hunt—88 men.

The Strength of the Army.

It is questioned whether the actual number of Federal troops in the field exceed 550,000, as the reports of the Governors of States would seem to indicate this number as more correct than that of 660,000, stated by the Secretary of War. New York, credited by Mr. Cameron with 100,200 men, by the report of Governor Morgan, allowing for discharges, deaths, and prisoners, has about 89,000. She has 14,500 more yet encamped in the State, however. Ohio is credited by Mr. Cameron with 81,205; Governor Dennison says she has furnished 77,844, of which 31,679 are within her own limits. Pennsylvania is credited with 94,760; Governor Curtin says her number is 93,577, not making any allowances for discharges, deaths, &c., which may reduce the number to the neighborhood of 80,000. Pennsylvania, however, has 16,038 yet encamped on her own soil. Illinois is credited with 80,000, though the Adjutant General only claims 66,000, which is 21,500 more than her share of half a million. Wisconsin is also placed much higher than the truth. So also of Michigan and Iowa. Massachusetts is set down as having furnished 26,700 volunteers. The Governor shows the equivalent of about twenty-seven regiments, and the allowance for losses and discharges would, therefore, no doubt bring the number very much below the Secretary's figure. We have, however, men enough, if properly moved, to crush out the rebellion speedily.

A New Weapon of Destruction.

There is at present on exhibition and trial at the Government Arsenal in Washington, a novel instrument of death, in the shape of a revolving rifle or cannon. Its construction is as follows: There are eighteen rifled barrels placed parallel to and equi-distant from a centre shaft, with open breech, and revolving similar to the old Allen revolver. By the application of a beveled gear, these barrels are put in motion.

The charge is inserted into the open breech while passing a small hopper or receptacle at one side, and opposite the center shaft. One man turns a crank while other feeds in the prepared charges, and as each barrel passes the hammer directly above the centre shaft, the charge is exploded, and away goes the Minie ball weighing one and a half ounces on its mission of destruction. The range of this gun is two miles, and may be discharged with ordinary working at the rate of forty balls a minute. The gun is set to a particular point and set at work: its range will not vary while in operation, and the accuracy with which it throws its projectiles is truly wonderful.

The whole weight of the gun, mounted upon wheels, is only six hundred pounds, rendering its management upon the field perfectly easy either by hand or horse.

Gen. Lane will take two of these revolving guns with his expedition.

The chief use of the gun will be to work against artillery; in this capacity it will be an effective and fearful weapon.

Cairo Contracts.

A special dispatch to the N. Y. *Tribune* says:

Quartermaster-General Meigs has preferred charges against Capt. Reuben P. Hatch, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers. He is accused of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," in having last December, at Chicago, paid for 500,000 feet of lumber the excessive rate of $10 a thousand, although he knew that a charge of fraud in the matter was pending against one Wilcox, his clerk and agent at the time.

Ten dollars per 1,000 feet was somewhat above the market price, but it cannot fairly be called excessive or exorbitant. The rates at the time were $8.75@9.50 per thousand. We do not believe that any part of the excess found its way into Mr. Hatch's pocket, whom we believe to be an honest man. He may have made a bad bargain for the Government, but we are quite confident that he did not obtain a cent by the transaction.

Health of the Army.

The report of the Medical Board states that the sanitary condition of the United States army is, in general, eminently satisfactory. It declares the fever which has, to a considerable extent, prevailed in the camps, under the name of typhoid fever, is evidently of a malarious origin, having been most effectually checked when treated as malarial, with quinine and mercury. The cases are not what is generally known as typhoid fever in the the Northern States. The Board suggests the means of preventing disease of this sort—namely, sufficient space for quarters; proper discretion in allotment of time for drill; the rigid enforcement of cleanliness; and diversion of the mind by gymnastic and other sports.

Will the Mexicans Resist the Tri-partite Invasion?

The *Monitor*, the official organ of President Juarez, would have the world believe that all mexico was rallying as one man to resist the European coalition that has made a lodgment at Vera Cruz, and now threatens the Capitol itself. Juarez had issued a very temperate and dignified proclamation to the Mexicans, calling on all parties to give up their present quarrels and unite against the common enemy. All had done so, it was said, save Zuloaga, who had but a small band, and Miramon's party, to which, since his departure, but little more than the name is left. According to the *Monitor*, the State of Jalisco had put at the disposition of the national government 7,000 men; the State of Zacatecas 7,000 men and 60 guns; San Luis, 6,000 men; Queretaro, 4,000 men; Mexico, 8,000 men; Michoacan, 6,000 men; Guerrero, 10,000 men; Quaxaca, 4,000 men, and Puebla 10,000. The *Monitor* estimates the total national levy at 150,000 men and 100 batteries. The same paper announces that President Juarez had ordered 52,000 men into immediate action, having a reserve of 100,000 militia.

Now all this sounds very pretty, but we do not see it, except on paper. The same sort of "feeling" existed at Vera Cruz, a while since, and the inhabitants were very rampant about the threatened Spanish invasion. This was when the Spaniards were at a safe distance. Now that they have established themselves in the city, which they took without firing a gun, fraternization succeeds to hatred, and we see the Mexican General hobnobbing with his Spanish cousin on the very best of terms. The inhabitants had settled down contented under the new rule; the city was never more orderly; provisions never so cheap; nor the theatres ever filled so well. If the inhabitants of Puebla, San Luis Potosi, and the city of Mexico, are but imbued with like sentiments of hostility, we think we may safely conclude that all expectations of bloody work, on the march to the Capital, may as well be indefinitely postponed. The "150,000" of the *Monitor* are men in buckram. Gen. Juares has not a dollar, and although his "Congress" have clothed him with full powers to make treaties, raise armies, and all that sort of thing, the old Mexican farce is well nigh played out. The men of wealth in Mexico have so long been plundered that they are prepared to welcome anybody. Only the *canaille*, who have nothing to lose, will object, but these will be easily handled. There will be no fighting and no resistance worthy of the name.

Heavy Fire at McGregor, Iowa—Loss Between $20,000 and $30,000.

The McGregor (Iowa) *News* of Monday gives the particulars of a destructive fire that swept over the town that morning, (the 13th) the total loss being estimated between $20,000 and $30,000. The fire began in the store of E. E. Norton, and extended east and west for several blocks. The principal sufferers are Mr. Norton; Pat. O'Brien, family groser; W. A. Giles, jeweler; C. M. McNeil, liquor dealer; C. H. & L. V. Turner, clothing and dry goods; Liberty Bowen, cabinet maker; the City Hotel, occupied by Norcross & Marlatt; L. Boyd, auctioneer; James McGuire & Co., grocers; John Hellwig, blacksmith and machine shop; J. Reynolds, dealer in hides and furs. The fire was only arrested by tearing down buildings.

Is the Convention Legally Organized?

The Springfield *Journal* raises the question whether the Constitutional Convention is legally organized, inasmuch as the delegates were sworn only to support the Constitution of the United States, whereas the act of the Legislature prescribed the form of an oath which was not taken. The Convention has, indeed, since its organization, resolved that acts of the Legislature have no binding force upon a sovereign Convention of the people, but before the Convention was organized these acts were in force as much as at the election when delegates were chosen. The *Journal*, therefore, sums up that the Convention, "not having complied with the law, is not yet a legally organized body, competent to do the work for which the people have called it together."

☞ The West Pointers of high rank who have commanded our armies do not mean that the rebels shall be too severely whipped. They are not for secession or disunion; they want the Union restored; but they are even more solicitous that slavery shall emerge unharmed from the contest it has most wantonly, perfidiously provoked. They are willing the rebels shall be whipped enough to make them ready to compromise, but not that they shall be so thrashed as to be compelled to surrender at discretion. And if we could have a war all expense and little or no fighting, until the loyal States should be exhausted, discouraged, disgusted, and ready to buy a peace of Jeff. Davis by almost any possible surrender, they would be still better suited.

☞ A miserable nigger calling himself Charles Wesley Browning, and claiming the charities of people for injuries he claims to have received in Missouri, is humbugging the people of Iowa with his story, which the papers expose as being a lie from beginning to end. The Davenport *Gazette*, Hines County *Register*, Dubuque *Times*, and papers at Cedar Rapids, Anamosa and other places, have in turn exposed him, and still he imposes upon people and is carrying on a very extensive game of fraud. Look out for the black face of Charles Wesley Browning—a villain at large upon the charitable public.

NAPOLEON AGAINST PAPER MONEY.—Napoleon, the First Emperor, carried on his gigantic wars without depreciating the currency of France, by simply adhering to a system of judicious taxation. At one period of his career, when sorely pressed for money, one of his ministers suggested an order to compel the Bank of France to issue its notes secretly in excess of the legitimate practice of that institution, and supported his suggestion by the stereotyped arguments of inconvertible paper theorists. Napoleon listened attentively to the end, and then sharply replied: "No, that "is a fraud; no government that I command "shall be a party to a fraud. We want money; "my people shall money, and not a counter-"feit."

☞ Stewart, the New York merchant-prince, has our venerable Uncle Sam on the hip. Some months since he engaged the entire production of eastern cotton mills ahead, and so controls the supply of army cloth, and of course sets his own price. He is making money faster than any man in the United States. His regular sales will average a million dollars a week. This year's transactions, in legitimate and speculative business, will bring his fortune up to twenty millions dollars, at the lowest estimate.

☞ The Madison (Wis.) *Journal* says the Germans of Wisconsin are organizing Fremont clubs, for a purpose rather darkly hinted at, and that the organization, being secret, partakes of the character of Know-Nothingism, with all its dangerous and none of its redeeming qualities. Agents of this Fremont organization, which has its central seat at St. Louis, are traveling the State drumming up the faithful.

☞ Six hundred men enlisted in Pennsylvania by "General" Ward H. Lamon, are at Williamsport, Md., in a destitute condition, poorly clothed, badly fed, and without arms. A resolution has been offered in the Pennsylvania Legislature calling on the Governor to do something for them.

☞ The mail from Detroit to Lake Superior is let to be carried in seven days, but it is rarely performed inside of twenty, and often is a month in getting through. The latest dates from Ontonagon are January 1st, where they had received no papers later than Nov. 22d.

☞ John McDonnel, sentenced to be hanged at Middleport, Iroquois county, Illinois, on Friday, the 4th, has been respited until February 7th, in order that his counsel may have more time in which to procure him, if possible, a new trial.

☞ The commissioners of the New York canal fund offer to buy up any portion of the $900,000 stocks falling due next June, at a premium. Having the money on hand, they would like to save the next six months' interest.

☞ Gen. S. A. Hurlbut has been assigned to a command at Benton Barracks, Mo.

STARTLING TRUTHS

WAR ON PEACE PRINCIPLES.

NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY AT HAND.

A Speech by the Hon. W. D. Kelley of Philadelphia, in the United States House of Representatives, Jan. 7, 1862.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Vallandigham) seems to be eager for a war with England. Sir, war is as dire a calamity as can befall a people. It is the most expensive game at which kings can play, the most destructive pursuit in which a people can engage. The figure of a candle lighted at both ends affords but an imperfect illustration of the wastefulness of war. What is its object? The exhibition and skillful exercise of overwhelming power. What its means? The ultimate use of the latest and highest inventions of man for the destruction of property and life. It takes from the belligerent community its productive power, its energy, its enterprise. It appeals to the men of the country from 18 to 45 to quit their peaceful pursuits, to abandon the hopes of life and civil duties, and engage in the work of destruction. Having withdrawn the vital power from the community, it taxes its accumulated wealth to feed, clothe, arm, and transport those who in peace were the source of its increasing wealth and prosperity. We have a war on hand. We have, says one gentleman, half a million, another 600,000, men in the field. We begin to know something of what war means—not much near our distant homes—here and there a new-made grave in the churchyard, here and there a vacant seat at the hearthside and anxious hearts in every home; but as yet few of the direst evidences of the existence of a state of war. We see it in the deserted mansions of the great city. We note it in the silence prevailing where we were wont to hear the ring of the anvil and the hum of the spindle. We find it in our commercial, our manufacturing, our business relations. But as yet we have felt it in its last terrible results but slightly. War, Sir, terrible as it is, has its laws. It is also said to have its amenities; and I believe it has, though the foe with which we are now engaged has found no opportunity to illustrate them. It is said on this floor, by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Vallandigham,) that the settlement of the Trent case will invite war or insult from England. I think that England would, for reasons of State policy, like very much to engage in war with America at this time—not the English people, but the governing classes of England. And, Sir, I think our own course of action—or, to speak more precisely, of inaction—invites them to declare war. I think that the condition of this capital to-day invites war from any Power that feels disposed to make its own terms with armed impotence. Look at it, Sir. The city is surrounded with newly-made earthworks, scientifically planned and well constructed, well manned and supplied with approved armaments. Soldiers tell us that 30,000 men would hold this capital against any force that can be brought against it. It is environed within a narrow circuit by 200,000 men in arms. And yet, sir, the short river which leads to this capital of a great and proud country, thus defended and encircled by patriot troops, is so thoroughly blockaded by rebels that the Government, though its army has not an adequate supply of forage, cannot bring upon it a peck of oats to feed a hungry horse. Is not this a sight which jealous nations may behold with exultation, and from which they may deduce a want of spirit, courage, military capacity—call it what you please? It is a sight at which men may well wonder, and which the gods must pity! We have 600,000 men in the field. We have spent, I know not how many hundred millions of dollars; and what have we done? What one evidence of determined war or military skill have we exhibited to foreign nations or our own people? Why, sir, we are carrying on war on peace principles. We have been engaged in it for nine months; and if the Government of England will infer from the conduct of this war what our treatment of her would be in the event of war, she will conclude that if she were to put her troops into Canada the American Government would plant an army of a quarter of a million of men on the American shores of the lakes, whose sole duty it should be to prevent Canadians from deserting the English standard, and periling their lives in the cause of constitutional republicanism. Our army does not seem to be engaged in war. Our men, it is true, are liable to be murdered when serving as pickets. They are liable to be slaughtered, as my townsmen were at Ball's Bluff. They are liable to encounter masked batteries, served by concealed foes. But *they are not led to where they might hurt anybody. Their business seems to be to prevent desertion from the standard of the enemy*, to prevent men in the enemy's lines from quitting their work at digging the enemy's trenches, or bearing the enemy's arms, or serving the enemy in any other manner prejudicial to our cause. *Sir, this is a prejudicial truth.* But more than this, when it is necessary to invade a small portion of the soil of the enemy, we shrink from the dread necessity, and apologize so abjectly for coming, that we fail to regard the truth in expressing the pain we feel. When it was necessary to plant a small force on the soil of South Carolina, the commander to whom the expedition was confided humbly apologized for having invaded the soil of a sovereign State—the ready answer to his proclamation being, "Well, if it be a sovereign State, what the deuce has brought you here?" Logic could furnish no more responsive or conclusive answer. Our generals must learn that these are not the piping times of peace, and throw something of the vigor of war into their doings. England may not respect international law, but she does respect power. Let her hear by the next west wind the booming of cannon and the rattle of musketry. Let her hear the shouts of a victorious army. Nay, sir, if need be, let the groans of the dying, and the wailing and lamentations of the bereaved go mingling with the shouts of the victors, and England and the Powers of the Continent will pause with bated breath. Let the power of our army be put forth in the contest in which we are now engaged, and we shall have no trouble with foreign nations. But so long as our army is used, as it now is, as a mere band of armed police to prevent the laborers of the rebels and the disaffected men of their country from escaping and serving us, to secure the enemy plenty of men to dig their trenches and perform their labor; so long, I say, as we employ 600,000 armed men to secure to the rebels the laborers to raise their crops and clothes for the next year, nations will insult and deride us, and we will be in danger of foreign war. Sir, it was said yesterday that the last day had come. It was not on this subject. But my heart has been sad for days past, for I have thought that the last day of our dear country was rapidly approaching. Before we have achieved a victory we have reached bankruptcy. We are to-day flooding the country with an irredeemable currency. In ninety days, with the patriotism of the people paralyzed by the inaction of our great army, the contracting channels of circulation will be gorged with this medium, and the funded debt of the country will depreciate with a rapidity that will startle us. In ninety days more of this mailed, armed, encamped, and intrenched peace, the nations of the world will, we fear, be justified in saying to us, "You have no more right to shut up the cotton fields of the world by a vain and fruitless endeavor to reconquer the territory now in rebellion, than China and Japan had to wall themselves in." And in the eyes of international law, and in the eyes of the world, and I fear in the eyes of impartial history, too, they will stand justified in breaking our blockade, in giving to the rebels means and munitions of war, and accomplishing what England desired when, with boastful hypocrisy, she added £20,000,000 sterling to her national debt in order to lodge free black communities near to us, and to excite agitation in our midst. In 90 days—for, sir, let me say here that already complaints come, not from the people, for they seem willing to perform any duty for their country, but from officers, in the neighborhood of the Charleston and Savannah railroad, that their men are engaged in digging trenches and performing the drudgery of unskilled laborers, while other men of darker complexion are roaming listlessly about unemployed, though anxious to give such proof of their devotion to our cause. We must learn that one of the first laws of war requires a belligerent to cut off all the resources of his enemy. Save life, especially save the lives of your own men, but cut off all the resources of your enemy, and if need be, cut off life too. Such is the duty of the soldier. If you can conquer by taking away the enemy's resources, humanity prompts to that course. But we are not, it seems, willing to avail ourselves of their resources. We are too generous to deprive them of them. We are, as I have said, playing policeman to protect them. But, sir, in less than ninety days—to come back to the point of time—we shall be advancing in the month of April, when our Northern men will begin to feel the effect of the heat in the neighborhood of Ship Island and the mouths of the Mississippi. Looking to that period of ninety days, I say that it is not a double but a triple-edged sword approaching perhaps the single thread of destiny upon which the welfare of our country hangs. Bankruptcy, miasmatic pestilence, are sure to come with the lapse of that period, and foreign war may add its horrors to these. I thank the Government that in the hour of its agony is stood upon our historical doctrine. I thank it that it honorably avoided war with England; and I pray God that it may so far read the laws of war as to learn that it is the duty of Congress, the generals at the head of the several columns of the army, and the Government of the United States, to cut off all the resources of the rebels now in arms against us. It is the first and last law of war. Its thorough enforcement is called for by all the promptings of patriotism and humanity, and promises internal and external peace to our distracted country.

Important to Friends of Soldiers "I. V. M."

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The abbreviations "I. V. M." stand for Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Volunteer Militia. Thousands of letters are directed to various regiments and sent to wrong destinations on account of the triple meaning of these letters. Let every one who writes to a soldier give the number of the regiment, the letter of the company, the name of the captain, and the name of the State spelled out in full. A little precaution in this matter will save much anxiety both to soldiers and their friends.

HOW CONTRACTS WERE MADE.

Exposure of Frauds on the Treasury—Speech of Mr. Dawes of Mass.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1862.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the amendments reported to the House from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union to the civil appropriation bill.

Mr. Dawes, of the Government Contract Committee, said, in explanation of his former remarks, that the charges on the Treasury are now such as to have nearly reached its bottom. He begged leave to call attention to some of the facts touching the manner of the immense public expenditures. One of the very first contracts, in April last, was for furnishing twenty-two hundred cattle.

Those who received this contract put into their pockets thirty-two thousand dollars without moving from their seats; they having sold it to parties who furnished the cattle, and who also made twenty-six thousand dollars by the speculation. Next came the article of shoes. A million dollars' worth of shoes have already been worn out, and a million dollars' worth more are to be manufactured.

On each pair of shoes there has been a waste of seventy-five cents. There were eighty-three regiments of cavalry, each a thousand strong, in the field. It required two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to put each regiment in motion. Twenty millions of dollars were thus required to be expended on the cavalry, before they left their encampments. Many of the horses purchased by the Government were brought hither and literally starved to death, while some parts of this District now present the appearance of a horse Golgotha.

Four hundred and eighty-five out of a thousand horses, which had just reached Louisville, were found to be utterly worthless, while the others were not worth twenty dollars a piece. Some were blind, spavined, ring-boned, and afflicted with every other disease to which horse flesh is heir to. These four hundred and eighty-five horses cost the Government fifty-eight thousand two hundred dollars, and ten thousand dollars more to get them to Louisville.

They were purchased in Philadelphia and belonged to Col. Williams's regiment of cavalry. He next referred to a contract for the delivery, six months hence, of a million and ninety-two thousand muskets, at twenty-one dollars apiece, while the same kind of arm was manufactured at Springfield for thirteen dollars and a half.

When we appropriated at the last session of Congress, for arms, &c., $20,000,000, thirty-seven millions and some thousand dollars had been already pledged to two contractors—not for the purchase of arms for men in the field, not to protect them in fighting their country's battles in this great emergency and peril, but for some future use, for some future occasion, or to meet some present need of the contractors, I don't know which at this momet. And not only the appropriation of last session has been exhausted, but $17,000,000 put upon it. The riot of the 19th of April, in Baltimore, opened this ball, and on the 21st of April, in the city of New York, there was organized a corps of plunderers of the Treasury.

Two millions of dollars were intrusted to an incompetent editor of a paper in New York, (Cummings, of the *World*) to dispense it in the best manner he could. Straightway this gentleman began to purchase linen pantaloons, straw hats, London porter, dried herrings, and such like provisions for the army, till he expended in this way $390,000 of the money, and then he got scared and quit, and forgot to pay back $140,000 of the money. There is an appropriation, also, for the supply of wood to the army. The contractor is pledged the payment of $7 a cord for all the wood delivered to the different commands—wood collected after the labor of the soldiers themselves had cut down the trees to clear the ground for their batteries, and then this contractor employs the army wagons to draw it to the several camps, and he has no further trouble than to draw his seven dollars for a cord, leaving the Government to draw the wood.

It costs two millions of dollars every day to support the army in the field. A hundred millions of dollars have thus been expended since we met in December, and all that time the army has been in repose. What the expenditure will increase to when that great day shall arrive when our eyes shall be gladdened with a sight of the army in motion, I do not know. Another hundred million will go with the hundreds more I have enumerated. Another hundred million may be added to these before the 4th of March. What it may cost to put down the rebellion I care very little, provided, always that it be put down effectually. But, sir, faith without works is dead, and I am free to confess that my faith sometimes fails me—I mean my faith in man, not my faith in the cause. When the history of these times shall be written, it will be a question upon whom the guilt will rest most heavily—upon him who has conspired to destroy, or upon him who has proved incompetent to preserve the institutions bequeathed to us by our fathers. It is no wonder that the public treasury trembles and staggers like a strong man with too great a burden upon him. *A strong man in an air-exhausted receiver is not more helpless to-day than is the treasury of this Government beneath the exhausting process to which it is subjected.*

Sixty days longer of this state of things will bring about a result one way or the other. It is impossible that the Treasury of the United States can meet, and continue to meet, this state of things sixty days longer; and an ignominious peace must be submitted to unless we see to it that the credit of the country is sustained, and sustained, too, by the conviction going forth from this hall to the people of the country that we will treat as traitors not only those who are bold and manly enough to meet us face to face in the field of strife, but all *those, also, who clandestinely and stealthily suck the life-blood from us in this mighty struggle.* Whatever measures may emanate from the committee on Ways and Means to meet and retrieve this state of things, they will but fall like a dead pall upon the public unless they give this assurance, that these extraordinary and extreme measures to resuscitate, revive and replenish the treasury, are not made to fill further any longer the already gorged pockets of the public plunderers.

The Progress of Retrenchment—Pay of Government Clerks, Civil Officers, etc.

Senator Sherman's bill for retrenchment, in addition to cutting down the pay of army officers, provides as follows:

That the mileage of members shall be computed at ten cents per mile, by the most direct travelled route; annual allowance for postage and stationery, one hundred dollars; no allowance for newspapers and other incidental expenses. Compensation of the secretary of the Senate, three thousand dollars per annum; chief clerk, two thousand dollars per annum; disbursing and executive clerk, eighteen hundred dollars per annum; six clerks, one thousand dollars each; messenger, one thousand and eighty dollars; page, four hundred dollars. All other officers and employes under the secretary of the Senate to receive two thousand dollars, and such fees as are fixed by law. Senate postmaster, fifteen hundred dollars; assistant, twelve hundred dollars; two mail boys, nine hundred dollars each; superintendent of document room, fifteen hundred dollars; two assistants, one thousand and eighty dollars each; three folders, two dollars and fifty cents per day each; five laborers, one dollar and a half per day; and such additional folders by the piece, and additional laborers as the Committee on Contingent Expenses may authorize. Senate doorkeeper, fifteen hundred dollars; two assistants, twelve hundred dollars per annum; fourteen temporary doorkeepers, three dollars per day each; pages and laborers one dollar and fifty cents per day; engineer of furnace, one thousand and eighty dollars; assistant, six hundred dollars per annum; clerk of Vice President, and one of Committee on Claims, fifteen hundred dollars each per annum; chaplain of each house, seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum; clerk of the House of Representatives, three thousand dollars; finance and journal clerks, each two thousand dollars; clerk of files, fifteen hundred dollars; ten clerks, twelve hundred dollars per annum each; messenger, one thousand and eighty dollars; three assistants, eight hundred dollars each; engineer, one thousand and eighty dollars; three firemen, two dollars, and four laborers one dollar and fifty cents per day each. The offices of draughtsmen, clerks in charge of maps, books and stationery, and all other like offices, to be totally abolished. Librarian to be elected, and receive two thousand dollars per annum; four assistants, twelve hundred dollars; clerks, messengers, folders and laborers, same scale of compensation as in the Senate department. The sergeant-at-arms of the House to receive two thousand dollars and fees; deputy sergeant at-arms, fifteen hundred dollars; clerk and messenger, one thousand and eighty dollars each; postmaster of House, fifteen hundred dollars; four messengers, one thousand and eighty dollars; two mail carriers, nine hundred dollars each; and two temporary mail carriers, fifty dollars per month each; doorkeeper of House, two thousand dollars; principal assistants, fifteen hundred dollars; three assistants, twelve hundred dollars per annum; and twenty temporary doorkeepers, three dollars each per day; pages and laborers to be compensated on the scale prescribed for employees of the Senate in the same grade. The clerks of the Speaker of the House, of the Committee of Ways and Means, and Committee on Claims, to receive fifteen hundred dollars each.

The bill also provides that all accounts against Congress shall be verified by the oath of those who furnish the supplies.

"What Ails Jennison and Montgomery?"

Col. Jennison, Kansas 1st Cavalry, is a small man—delicate constitution; a physician; originally from Livingston county, N. Y. When the Border Ruffian horde went into Kansas to elect the first territorial Legislature, they passed Jennison's house. His wife and only child, attracted by the cavalcade, went to the door; and while standing there were both shot dead by the ruffians. "That's what ails Jennison the Jayhawker."

Montgomery is a Kentuckian—a mild, gentlemanly, highly educated man—a clergyman, and a graduate of Oberlin. When the Border Ruffians, in one of their raids, reached Montgomery's home they took him prisoner, tied him to a tree, and brought out his wife—an educated, accomplished lady—and violated her person in the presence of her husband; "and that's what ails Montgomery."

RETRENCHMENT IN EXPENDITURES.

John Sherman's Bill.

Senator Sherman's bill regulating the pay of officers of the army provides that hereafter, in lieu of the pay proper, rations, servants and forage, heretofore received by them, the officers of the army shall receive the following monthly pay:

The Major-General Commanding-in-Chief, four hundred dollars; every other major-general, three hundred dollars.

Each brigadier-general, two hundred and forty dollars.

Each officer while commanding a department, a detached division, army or army corps in the field, the adjutant general and quartermaster general, fifty dollars additional.

Each colonel, two hundred dollars.

Each lieutenant-colonel, one hundred and eighty dollars.

Each major, one hundred and fifty dollars.

Each captain, one hundred and twenty dollars.

Each first lieutenant, one hundred dollars.

Each second lieutenant, eighty dollars.

The surgeon general and paymaster general shall be assimilated for pay with colonels; surgeons of ten years' standing and deputy paymaster generals, with lieutenant colonels; surgeons of less than ten years' standing and paymasters, with majors; assistant surgeons of five years' standing, military storekeepers of the Quartermaster's Department and military storekeepers of ordnance, now drawing the same pay, with captains; all other assistant surgeons, with first lieutenants; all other military storekeepers and all chaplains, with second lieutenants. And every commissioned-officer shall, in lieu of the service rations now received, hereafter receive eight dollars additional pay per month for every five years continuous service, provided that whenever an officer of the army shall employ a soldier as his servant he shall deduct from his own monthly pay the full amount paid by the Government on account of said soldier; that no officer of the army shall receive additional pay above that of his grade for duty or responsibility, either for commanding a company or as adjutant, commissary, quartermaster or aid-de-camp.

Mounted officers of cavalry and artillery to be furnished with public horses as follows:—colonels—garrison duty two, in the field four; lieutenant colonels—garrison duty two; in the field three; majors—garrison duty two, in the field three; captains—garrison duty one, in the field two; lieutenants—garrison duty one, in the field two. Mounted officers of infantry:—colonels—garrison duty two, in the field three; lieutenant colonels—in garrison one, in the field two; majors—in garrison one, in the field two; quartermasters—in garrison one, in the field two; adjutants—in garrison one, in the field one; major-general-in-chief—in garrison three, in the field six; other major generals—in garrison three, in the field five; brigadier generals—in garrison two, in the field four; colonels' staff—in garrison two, in the field three; lieutenant colonels and majors—in garrison two, in the field three; captains and lieutenants—in garrison one, in the field two; aids—in garrison one, in the field two; chaplains—in garrison one, in the field one.

Mileage for officers, six cents per mile east of the Rocky Mountains, ten cents per mile when ordered to stations east or west of the same. Quarters and fuel to be provided for officers only when on field duty, or when assigned quarters in Government buildings. No brevet pay to be allowed except for services actually performed appropriate to the rank. No brevet to be conferred except with the consent of the Senate, nor during a recess.

The bill contemplates a general reduction of the pay of all grades of officers from one-fifth to one-third.

In order that the reader may understand how much of a reduction the bill proposes to make, we publish the following statement of the salaries of officers and privates in the United States army. It is made up from this year's edition of the Army Register.

In the first column will be found the net salary per month, and in the second the total salary per month, which includes rations, servant hire, forage, &c., by commutation:

	Per Month.	Total.
General Officers.		
Lieutenant General	$270	$770
Aide-de-Camp and Military Secretary to Lieutenant-General, each	80	194
Major General	220	469
Senior Aid-de-Camp to General-in-Chief	80	187
Aid-de-Camp, in addition to pay, etc., of Lieutenant	24	59
Brigadier General	124	323
Aid-de-Camp, in addition to pay, etc., of Lieutenant	20	20
Adjutant General's Department.		
Adjutant General—Colonel	110	235
Asst. Adjutant General—Lieut. Col.	95	211
" " " —Major	80	187
" " " —Captain	70	137
Judge Advocate—Major	80	187
Inspector General's Department.		
Inspector General—Colonel	110	235
Signal Department.		
Signal Office—Major	80	187
Quartermaster's Department.		
Quartermaster General—Brig. Gen'l	124	323
Ass't Quartermaster Gen'l—Colonel	110	235
Deputy Quartermaster Gen'l—Lieutenant Colonel	95	211
Quartermaster—Major	80	187
Ass't Quartermaster—Captain	70	137
Subsistence Department.		
Commissary General of Subsistence—Colonel	110	235
Ass't Commissary General of Subsistence—Lieut. Colonel	95	211
Commissary of Subsistence—Major	80	187
" " " —Captain	70	137
Ass't Commissary of Subsistence, in addition to pay, &c., of Lieut.	20	20
Medical Department.		
Surgeon General, $2,740 per annum		228
Surgeons of ten years' service	80	228
Surgeons of less than ten years' service	70	173
Ass't Surgeons of ten years' service	70	173
Ass't Surgeons of five years' service	70	137
Ass't Surgeons of less than five years	53	130
Pay Department.		
Paymaster General, $2,740 per annum		228
Deputy Paymaster General	95	211
Paymaster	80	187
Officers of the Corps of Engineers, Corps of Topographical Engineers and Ordnance Department.		
Colonel	$110	$235
Lieutenant Colonel	95	211
Major	80	187
Captain	70	137
First Lieutenant	53	130
Second Lieutenant	53	130
Brevet Second Lieutenant	53	130
Officers of Mounted Dragoons, Cavalry, Riflemen and Light Artillery.		
Colonel	110	235
Lieutenant Colonel	95	211
Major	80	187
Captain	70	165
First Lieutenant	53	126
Second Lieutenant	53	128
Brevet Second Lieutenant	53	128
Adjutant, in addition to pay of Lieut.	10	10
Reg. Qr. M., in addition to pay of Lt.	10	10
Officers of Artillery and Infantry.		
Colonel	95	213
Lieutenant Colonel	80	194
Major	70	175
Captain	60	118
First Lieutenant	50	108
Second Lieutenant	45	103
Brevet Second Lieutenant	45	103
Adjutant, in addition to pay of Lt.	10	16
Reg. Qr. M., in addition to pay of Lt.	10	26

BELOW THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT.

The first column denotes the pay per month of artillery and infantry, and of dragoons and riflemen when serving on foot. The second column denotes the pay per month of light artillery, and of dragoons and riflemen when mounted

Sergeant-Major, Quartermaster-Serg't., principal Musician, and Chief Bugler, each	$21	$21
First Sergeant of a company	20	20
Ordinance Sergeants	22	—
Hospital Stewards	22	—
All other Sergeants, each	17	17
Corporal	13	14
Buglers	12	13
Musicians	12	—
Farriers and Blacksmiths	15	15
Artificers	15	—
Privates	11	12

In addition to the pay above stated, one ration per day and abundant supply of good clothing is allowed to every soldier. Quarters, fuel, and medical attendance, are always provided by the government without deduction from the soldier's pay. If a soldier should become disabled in the line of his duties, the laws provide for him a pension.

AN ILLINOIS NIGGER-CATCHER'S LETTER.

How it was Found—To Whom Written—What the Negro who "is a good feller" had better do—The original document, in good preservation.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

IRONTON, Mo., Jan. 14, 1862.

I inclose for the benefit of your readers a letter which I found in the streets of this place, which shows that there are some *negro-loving rebels* in your State as well as ours, *who should be served as Union men are served in this State.* The person to whom this letter was written, John F. T. Edwards, the former clerk of this county, is in the *Southern army of thieves*, and in his place Mr. David Humphreys, a good Union man, has been appointed. If the negro referred to is under arrest, he should at once be liberated and declared a free man, and the villain who writes the letter should be placed under arrest in his stead. Please tell your printer to bring out all the points and beauties of this epistle:

Suttons Point Clay County Illinois
To the Clerk of the Coart of Iron County Mo

Sir I saw a letter from you to Samuel Moore last Spring dis Cribing a negro man I have forgoten the discription of him and moore is in the army and a string Republican there is a negro her that I think answers the discription of your man as well as I recollect pleas rite as soon as possible and discribe your negro and give his name this negro calles him self Andrew Pratt. If this is your negro pleas give your termes of Reward and I will deliver him to you in [illegible] or St. Louis

I saw your name in Moores letter but I have forgotten it.

Please answer by the returned mails and
Direct to Harvey Frank
Xenia
January the 3 1862 Clay County Illinois

I am a Virgenian
this nigor is a good fidler darke Copper culler about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high thick lips speeks redly when spoken to.

The Privateer Sumter at Cadiz, Spain—She has burned Three Vessels.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Hiram Barney, Collector of New York, received a dispatch per the Arabia, dated London, January [illegible], as follows:

"The Sumter has arrived at Cadiz, having burned three vessels."

[Signed] C. F. ADAMS, U. S. Minister.

☞ Gen. Jackson, the rebel commander of the upper Potomac, is better known as Judge Henry R. Jackson of Georgia, ex-minister to Austria and an officer of the Mexican war. He graduated at Yale in the class of [illegible].

☞ The Lafayette (Ind.) Courier warns its newsboys that he who is caught to cry "another battle" on the streets [illegible] papers to sell.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1862.

THE CAIRO EXPEDITION.

The expedition from Cairo, that set out a week since with such a flourish of trumpets, seems, after all, to have been but a "reconnoissance in force," preliminary to something more likely to happen. The country around Columbus was thoroughly gone over and surveys taken, and the entire troops have now returned to Cairo and Paducah. Immediately upon his return, and as an indication of what is to be, Gen. Grant calls upon such of his volunteers as are used to boating life to enlist upon the gun boats, now lacking only in crews to be completed. The people of the West are now prepared to hear from Gen Grant. His friend, Gen. Thomas, at the other end of the Kentucky line, has spoken.

BATTLE OF SOMERSET.

Victory at last! After long months of waiting, with its promises and disappointments, we have a crumb of comfort in the shape of a very handsome victory won at Somerset, Ky., by our troops, on Sunday. The first announcement of the news, yesterday afternoon, hardly created a sensation. People don't readily believe in "another battle" until they see it. But now the information is so direct and positive, and from so many sources, that we think we may rest assured that Gen. Thomas has achieved a signal triumph; that Gen. Zollicoffer is killed; and that the right flank of the rebel army in Kentucky is turned! This is glory enough for one day.

It would appear by the accounts that Gen. Zollicoffer, who had been promising himself a quiet winter in the salt manufacturing districts on the Cumberland river, awoke one morning and found a very considerable force of Union troops in his rear. His camp upon the north bank of the river was admirably chosen for defence on that side, and he had little to fear from the five thousand troops under General Shoepff at Somerset, five or six miles distant. The movement against him, however, upon the other side—by whom accomplished the reports do not state—had the effect to drive him out, and to make a desperate battle for his existence. He opened the attack before daylight, and the fight lasted until the middle of the afternoon, when the rebels—their chieftain having been slain—broke in confusion.

THE MISSOURI SENATORSHIP.

The *Missouri Republican* of Tuesday contains an emphatic and semi-official denial of the statement which has found circulation that Gov. Gamble is moving to secure a seat in the U. S. Senate. It is contradicted that he has any such ambition. Gen. John B. Henderson of Pike county, whose appointment to the vacancy caused by the expulsion of Polk was announced in our previous dispatches, is a Douglas Democrat and an unflinching Union man. This is more, we fear, than can be said of his colleague, Gen. Wilson, whose record is shaky, and may result in his rejection. Missouri has suffered too much in this unholy rebellion to allow her to be represented by any man who is in the least degree tainted with secesh doctrines.

IMPORTANT EXPEDITION.

In the interest excited by the new movements in Kentucky, by the anticipation of an advance from Washington, and by Burnside's flotilla, there is danger that the public will overlook an important expedition from Rolla, of which the brave and loyal SIGEL is to be the commander. We have no knowledge of the point against which it is directed; but from the number of men who compose the columns that he will lead, and from the fact that his line of march is Southwest, we assume that he has orders to drive Price and his horde of ruffians out of the State, and, we hope, to follow them into Arkansas or wherever else they may seek refuge. Our dispatches assure us that he will move with a force not far from twenty thousand, included in which are several regiments of cavalry and a full supply of artillery—strength enough to cope with anything that the enemy, to be hereafter fully employed in Kentucky, on the Potomac, at Hatteras, at New Orleans, and in South Carolina and Georgia, will be able to bring against him. His men are mainly from Illinois and Iowa—a fact that justifies the belief that, when any fighting is to be done, they will, under his skilful leadership, do no discredit to the States that sent them to the field. Whether Sigel's movements have any relation to the greater and more formidable expedition of Lane, we are not informed; but we take it for granted that both he and Lane will carry out each his share of the details of a comprehensive plan which, within the next six months, will enable us to say that the rebellion in the Southwest is at an end. We shall watch his movements with anxiety, hightened by the knowledge that Illinois has so many of her sons in the expedition, and by our solicitude for the success of their distinguished leader.

WAITING.

The consequences which hang upon the events of the next sixty days make those who have merely an imperfect comprehension of their importance hold their breath when the possibility comes up that those events may result disastrously to the Union cause. The armies of the Republic broken and disorganized by defeat; our enemies jubilant and defiant; the national treasury bankrupt and the confidence of capitalists in its solvency destroyed; the people in despair; a peace party bent upon compromise at whatever cost of honor and domain; the recognition of the rebel confederacy by the leading European nations; a quick and murderous increase in the financial difficulties of the people; and perhaps a conviction, honest and wide spread, that the war must, though peace bring with it everlasting shame, be brought to an end. That's an imperfect outline of what a brief time may compel us to face. But he would be no patriot who did not see the situation in a brighter light than that—who did not hope and compel himself to believe in glorious things to follow the inevitable clash of arms. An enemy broken and flying before our victorious hosts; Charleston, Savannah, Richmond, Memphis, Nashville and New Orleans in the keeping of our arms; the the rebellion weakened by the open defection of tens of thousands in the disloyal States who are now compelled to abet it; Tennessee cleared of the hostile force and its loyal men rising from the thraldom which now compels them to inaction; Louisiana swinging back to the embraces of the Union from which her Benjamins and Slidells tore her; the rebellion circumscribed—in the populous slave districts eating out the substance and trampling out the life of those who promoted it; the new assurance of the non-intervention of the foreign powers; the rising enthusiasm and quickened patriotism of the people everywhere in the North, and their willingness to submit to heavier taxes and greater sacrifices for the cause; the near prospect that the traitors who have brought all this blood and toil upon this peaceful land will be brought to the hemp they have earned; and more than all, the glorious vindication of the strength, the durability and the beneficence of that Government which the traitors would pull down to set up a slave oligarchy on its ruins,—this is the prospect upon which all patriots will dwell, and for the realization of which all will labor to the end!

☞ It will be hailed with very general satisfaction the intelligence that Mr. Colfax's ill-advised plan for restricting the circulation of newspapers has been tabled and recommitted. Nothing else could have been expected from the nature of the measure.

PEACE AT ANY PRICE.

Men are frequently heard to say, "It is doubtful whether the rebellion can be put down. Is it not better to let the South go, and acknowledge their independence, and thereby put a stop to the war and restore peace and quiet to the country?" Do these people ever reflect what is involved in making peace with the rebels? Let us see.

It means, 1st, The severance of the great Republic into two or more parts, and the blotting out of the United States from the world's map.

2nd. It means the concession of *the right of secession*, and an admission that our Union is not a *Nation*, but only a Confederation of petty States, like Germany.

3d. It means that what is left of the Union shall be reduced to the position of a third-rate power among the nations.

4th. It means the permanent loss of one-half of the whole area of our Republic, and the establishment on our soil of an oligarchal government that will forever hate and despise us.

5th. It means the surrender of the border States: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, with the Indian Territory, New Mexico and Arizona, to Jeff. Davis & Co.

6th. It means the surrender of the Capital of our country to the rebels, and the retreat of our armies to the north side of the Susquehanna.

7th. It means the surrender of the Lower Mississippi and New Orleans, and the consequent virtual shutting up of that great artery of Western commerce.

8th. It means a hostile tariff on all our manufactures, excluding the workmanship of our own artisans, and the encouragement of European commerce at our expense.

9th. It means an array of custom houses and a myriad of custom's officers stretching along our southern frontier, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, three thousand miles, with the immense expense incident thereto.

10th. It means the founding of a slaveholding military despotism for our southern neighbors, and involving the maintenance on our part of a great standing army for self-protection, with a consuming, oppressive taxation for all time to come, to support this army.

11th. It means that after incurring a national debt of six or eight hundred millions, for the preservation of the Union, we must shoulder it alone and let the rebels escape from paying a cent of the principal or interest of a burden caused by their acts.

12th. It means constant raids and forays of slave-catchers upon our soil, in pursuit of their fugitive human chattels; with resistance on our part, followed by bloodshed and murders, excitement and public disturbances and constant danger of a renewal of the war when the South will be stronger and the North weaker than now.

13th. It means future wars growing out of the unsettled slavery question, out of slave-driver insolence, menace and oppression, involving a life and death struggle for the mastery, and ending either in our own subjugation and submission as conquered provinces of the slaveholders, or the abolition of slavery and the utter overthrow of the oligarchy.

The two forms of civilization, free society and slave society, possess an irrepressible antagonism. One or the other must have the mastery. Fire and water are not more antipodal than free government and slave government. If an ocean rolled between them there might be peace; but where both occupy one and an indivisible territory—live as it were in one house and sleep in the same bed—there can be no compromise, no peace, no separation. It will be disturbance and collision, strife and bloodshed, to the end of time, until one or the other form of government shall prevail over the continent. There is nothing left but to fight it out, and it behooves the loyal men to strike at the vitals of the enemy and at one blow destroy his strength, end the rebellion, and secure permanent peace, with indemnity for the expenses of the struggle.

TAXING NEWSPAPERS.

[Washington Dispatch to the N. Y. World, 15th.]

I find a strong feeling here in favor of taxing newspaper proprietors a quarter of a cent for each sheet they print. It would produce an enormous income to the Government and it is urged would be a public benefit in raising the price of the journals, and concentrating the business in the really able and worthy large city newspapers. Fewer papers and better ones would be the result.

The only class of Congressmen who will favor this scheme are those who hate and fear a *free press*. The aristocracy of Great Britain, under the pretext of raising revenue, laid a stamp tax on the issues of newspapers; but the real reason was to cripple the press, and, as far as possible, prevent the circulation of the news among the masses of the people. The dearer they could make newspapers, the fewer would be taken. It was a tax on knowledge for the purpose of promoting ignorance. The more ignorant the people, the more docile and submissive they would be, and the more burdens and oppression they would bear without murmur or resistance. It was a cunning device of the enemies of popular rights. The most baneful and anti-Republican of all impositions, is a "tax on knowledge." Those who favor the proposition to impose a stamp tax on newspaper circulation in America, are the would-be aristocrats of our Republic. A measure of this sort might be submitted to in Jeffdom, but will not go down in the Free States.

The effect of this conspiracy against education would be to enhance the price of newspapers at least twice as much as the amount of the proposed tax. The number of subscribers would fall off; consequently the profits on circulation would diminish, and publishers therefore would be obliged, in order to live, not only to increase their subscription price enough to pay the tax, but to make good, as far as practicable, the loss resulting from decrease of circulation. For instance, we would be compelled to charge twenty cents a week to our city patrons and ten dollars per year to our mail subscribers. Country papers would be obliged to put up their rates to three dollars per year for their weeklies, and the cheapest club rates for a weekly paper would be two to two and a half, instead of one dollar, the present prices. The inevitable effect of this would be, to cut down the circulation of the press of the country at least one half, and to destroy one third or more of all the newspapers in the Union. Large numbers of printers would be thrown out of employment. Millions of dollars invested in the printing business would be depreciated. The business of paper, press, ink and type manufacturing would be correspondingly injured and bankrupted, and the workmen in those branches deprived of the means of obtaining a livelihood at the trades which they have spent years to learn.

But this is not all. The money the Government would abstract by a miserable stamp tax would be more than counterbalanced by the loss of revenue it would sustain in other respects. The depreciation of value of printing establishments, and the consequent loss of property tax; the reduction of capital invested in paper, type, press, and ink making, must be taken into account. The falling off in wages paid to employees, and in profits made by publishers, would tell on the income tax. And the decreased consumption of dutiable and excised goods would also help to swell the loss of revenue. The aggregate of these items would far more than equal the sum that would be netted to the Treasury by the proposed stamp tax on popular information. As a revenue scheme, therefore, it would be a folly and blunder, leaving all other views of the subject out of sight.

After a contest of fifty years' duration, the press of England has been unfettered and released from the odious stamps and special taxes, and is now almost as free as the press of America. As each imposition was relinquished by the aristocracy, the subscription rates were reduced in a double ratio, and the circulation increased in four-fold proportion. At last the penny (two cent) paper made its appearance, and found its way into tens of thousands of hands that never before read the daily news. The only unjust tax remaining unrepealed, is the excessive postage, which must ere long come down. Then the great Popular Instructor of the British Isles will be completely unshackled, and like the sun, will shine for all, the poor as well as the rich; the republican as well as the nabob. American civilization will not tolerate taxes on information for the million.

SHIP CANAL ON OUR OWN SOIL AROUND NIAGARA FALLS.

At this time, when our Government is called upon for expenditures so enormous in putting down this wicked rebellion, building canals would seem to the casual observer as an expense not to be thought of. As a purely commercial project, we would say by no means let such expenditures give way to the great necessity of sustaining our Government. But is not a national connection between Lakes Erie and Ontario such a military necessity as should call for immediate action on the part of Congress? We are fresh from diplomatic complications with Great Britain, which, though to all appearances adjusted, have not failed to develop a spirit of envy and malice on the part of the Palmerston Ministry toward this Government, which should not be lost upon our Congress, as the immediate representatives of the people. The great fact stands out in bold relief, that our Secretary of State, immediately after the news of the Trent affair had reached Washington from authentic sources, advised our Minister at the Court of St. James of the willingness of our Government to adjust the question amicably between two friendly nations, utterly disavowing the seizure of Mason and Slidell as a Government act. This communication, so truly a message of good will on our part, was no doubt promptly laid before Earl Russell and fully understood and appreciated by the British ministry. They saw in it not only a willingness on the part of our Government to maintain friendly relations with England, but a determination that England should have no just cause of war against us. Yet what do we see? Do the ministry, or their mouthpieces of the London press, attempt to allay the excitement of the British people? No, far from it. But the occasion is seized upon with the utmost avidity as an excuse for pouring an army into Canada, and presenting opposite our undefended lake coast an army of bristling bayonets and threatening cannon. Should this demonstration be lost upon us? Her armies are there, and honey it over as we may, we can never forget the spirit of hatred with which our Canadian cousins assailed us. They had no oil for the troubled waters. But they seemed to welcome a contest which should humiliate us and establish the rebel government.

With such a war threatening us, what intelligent man failed to contemplate with regret and mortification the fact that the only communication between Lake Erie, the outlet of the immense chain of our Northern Lakes, and Lake Ontario, lies through Canada. We hope Congress may call up the subject which has slept for many years in fancied security. The route for a canal on the American side was many years ago surveyed by our Government, and demonstrated to be perfectly feasible—for a canal about seven miles in length, costing we think about $3,000,000, an item of no consequence compared with the value of the work as a military necessity. The vast commerce of our lakes is made to foster the Welland Canal in time of peace, and gives to our enemies that invaluable transit for their gunboats in war. Let our Government at once enter upon and speedily complete a route most imperatively demanded by the necessities of these perilous times so pregnant with events for the no distant future. While the emissaries of the Southern slaveholders' rebellion are drawing consolation and support from English statesmen no less than from English public sentiment, let us not forget, in an honest, earnest determination to preserve the peace so long as it can be done with national honor, to fortify the weakest points of our northern frontier—than which no measure can be more important than the connection of the Lakes around the Falls of Niagara.

We would suggest the subject as eminently worthy of the most earnest consideration of our citizens in conjunction with our sister cities of the lakes.

THE CHICAGO PORK TRADE.

During the past week, the receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, in this city foot up 46,398, against 24,693 during the corresponding week in 1861, and 11,263 in 1860. The total receipts of Hogs during the present pork season (from the middle of October) foot up 468,440, against 249,952 during the corresponding period in the season of 1860–61, and 292,186 during the same period of 1859–60.

The number of Hogs packed up to date, during the present season, foots up nearly 390,000, against 150,000 up to the same date last season.

The shipments of Hogs from this city East foot up about 135,000 since the commencement of the packing season.

The receipts of Hogs at Cincinnati this season, according to the latest published accounts, were 410,000—so that we are now ahead of Cincinnati in receipts, although probably not in the number packed—Chicago doing a large shipping business besides packing.

THE CONTRABANDS OF KANSAS.

The slavery question seems likely to be practically solved in Kansas in most of its principal features. First—to those whose emigration to that section is due the honor of barring the extension of slavery, and in the conflict that followed, first arousing the Nation to a sense of the dangers to republican liberty which is inherent to a system of bondage.

In this war, it is Kansas men and policy, which, practically striking at the cause, offers a plan and mode of destroying the rebellious effect. To the soldiers of Kansas, as represented by their General, the nation looks with blessings, as one whereby the traitor may be reached, a true peace established, and, above all, justice done to the oppressed. There is still another phase of the war which troubles many, and to solve which much labor is given, and many impossible schemes devised. We mean that which has been formularized by the phrase "What shall we do with the contrabands?"

Theorists may work at schemes of colonization, doctrines may attempt to prove the necessity of separating the races, and our embryotic statesmen may, in their anxiety to make due allowance for prejudice, forget to subordinate them justly, and thus attempt to build schemes which, like Calhoun's Democracy, places the pyramid on its apex instead of its base.

The future condition of the freed slaves will settle itself by the inexorable law of events far better than by any other mode. In the meanwhile, Kansas has practically tested the question of emancipation on a larger scale than elsewhere on the Continent. To-day, within the borders of that State, there are residing between three and four thousand Missouri contrabands, who, during the last six months only, have been brought out of bondage. A sketch of their condition, circumstances, characteristics and progress, will be found in another column.

THE COUNTY WAR FUND.—Information has been received from Washington, by our County Board of Supervisors, that the War Department has authorized Quartermaster Potter to arrange for the payment of the amount advanced by them for fitting out the Hecker Regiment and Irish Brigade. The sum total will exceed $30,000, and will prove a source of relief to our tax payers.

☞ The Post Office Committee of the House will soon report a bill to authorize any postmaster in a city to establish branch post offices. Letters sent or received through these offices, will be charged with one cent extra postage.

Missouri Slaves and Kansas Contrabands.

In slavery, a Missouri negro seems to be the most helpless, shiftless and indolent of beings, apparently childish, stupid and clumsy to the last degree, having but little idea of reason or self-dependence. But the moment freedom is assured, and from the change grows the necessity for effort, then a revolution, complete and instantaneous, is effected in the character of the former slave, and in the latter condition they have proved invariably industrious and self-reliant, prudent and well behaved, and above all, most eager to learn. It will interest our readers to give a brief statement of what has already been developed touching the condition of these people, now that the great question of this age is forced upon us, not to be evaded or turned aside, What to do with the slaves of rebels? And since slavery and the rebellion are hand-in-hand, this leaves our Government to deal with and hold the disposal of all but a moiety of those held in bondage, since in proportion to the whole body of the disloyal, the number of Union slaveholders is very small. Let us see what has been proven on the Kansas border.

The number of slaves freed by the agency of the Kansas soldiers, up to this date, cannot be less than 3,000, while several hundred others have crossed the river and border from Missouri, of their own volition. Gen. Lane's Brigade since August, has brought out at least 2,000—Col. Jennison has relieved the rebels of not less than 700 or 800, while jayhawking parties and smaller detached commands have brought in as many more. A great many men are employed by officers, and as cooks in the messes of the soldiers. These all received pay more or less liberal, varying from $8 to $20 per month, with clothes and rations. Besides this a number are employed as teamsters. The wagon-master of the Kansas Brigade is a black man known as Buck. He is quite a well known character on the border. The total thus employed must approximate to 500 persons. It would be desirable if some kind of discipline and drill could be given them, both because they generally show themselves courageous, and because it would be beneficial in forming and fostering habits of self-respect.

Experience has shown that the slave is not deficient in that which constitutes courage, except one thing. He has endurance—the passive power of resistance—strength, great natural energy when roused, but lacks that which we Anglo-Saxons denominate "pluck." This grows out of self-reliance and individuality, and in excess it makes of us bullies. The negro learns rapidly, and in no way would he gain a proper self confidence so quickly as by having arms in his hands, being drilled, and then told to use them for his own liberty.

The principal portion of the contraband population live in the border counties and towns. Leavenworth, Lawrence, Ossawatomie, Atchison, and Mound City, have the larger population of them. Leavenworth probably has a population of over a thousand in the city and immediate vicinity. There has been for a long time an active and well organized Under Ground Railroad at that point, the superintendent of which is a colored man. The knowledge of this depot is wide-spread among the slaves in the contiguous portions of Missouri, and they are constantly availing themselves thereof. Lawrence has a population, in and around the town, of about the same as Leavenworth. Atchison has two or three hundred; Osawatomie and neighboring township three or four hundred; Mound City, Linn and Bourbon county must have over a thousand, as this section is where they were brought by Lane. At Topeka and other points there are a number. At first the people were alarmed at this influx of "cullerd pussons," and the prejudices of the majority found noisy vent. But that seems to be passing away, and the more active feelings of charity have been called forth to help them out of their destitute condition. True, this was fostered by the fact that the labors of these people came in very handily to supply that taken away by the war. All who are industrious can readily and do obtain work.

In the fall it was indeed a serious question what these people would do during the winter, But this, like the rest of questions, meets its solution in practical results. The best authorities say that among all the contrabands now in and coming to Kansas, there will not be over five per cent. who will in any way become chargeable to the public purse. Nor will this five per cent. long remain in a condition of pauperism. At all their meetings for education and other self-improvement projects among them, they have unmistakably shown their desire to do without aid from white people.

Most of the contrabands brought in by the army were provided with teams, or plunder of some description. Then our efforts and those of the soldiers, generally enabled them to bring away from their "secesh" owners a wagon, oxen or horses, bedding, provisions, &c., enough to give them a start in their new life. On the occasion of the last visit to Independence of Lieut. Col. Anthony, with a portion of Col. Jennison's regiment, a train of 130 contrabands were sent to Leavenworth under charge of a scout.

They took with them ten wagons, six yoke of oxen, some forty horses and mules, and considerable bedding, &c. By order of Col. Anthony, this property was sold at public auction when the train arrived in Leavenworth. The proceeds reached to over $1,200, which was divided among the negroes in proportion to their wants, and their chances of employment. All of those able to work readily obtained it within a few days of their arrival. So at Lawrence, to which town was sent the first train Col. Jennison took; the wagons and teams they had were sold and the proceeds divided among them.

In the matter of education the contrabands themselves show great eagerness to learn, and all the parents seem determined to obtain some education for their children. The citizens of the neighborhoods in which the negroes congregate are also doing much to aid them. At Lawrence a free school has been established, which is kept open in the day time for children and in the evening for adults. Over one hundred of the latter attend regularly, and it is certainly a most interesting sight to see the stalwart men and women, with their grotesque appearance and swarthy faces, so eagerly bent over their books, attempting to obtain that knowledge before which slavery vanishes as snow before the sunlight. The expenses of this school are at present paid by donations of the citizens. Most of the leading men of the town give liberally. Col. Jennison subscribed to the Lawrence School largely, and has also started and sustains, himself, a school for them at Ossawatomie, which is under the direction of Rev. Elder Read, one of the survivors of the Marais des Cygnes, in May, 1856. At Mound City another school has been started. At Leavenworth, where there is considerable of a free colored population, they have two schools, sustained by the members of the two churches, to which they belong, and for tuition in which a small sum has been charged. They are now organizing for the purpose of establishing a free school. Under the city ordinance the taxes paid by the colored people are to be used to sustain their schools. Under the State school law, they are entitled to the benefits of the school lands and funds, the statutes providing for a vote of the inhabitants of a district on the question of separate schools. Measures are being taken to secure these rights for the benefit of the colored people. These movements indicate to the observer the fact that the despised African shares with the more favored portion of the world the progressive desires of humanity. Among other efforts for the contrabands now being projected, is the organization of intelligence offices under the direction of responsible parties at the principal towns, by means of which, the contrabands may be aided to find shelter on arrival, and work, at an early date. A number of families have already been provided for, and others will be as the movement extends.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of flour, grain, live stock, &c., during the past week were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, brl	20,121	19,839
Wheat, bu	110,444	1,458
Corn, bu	97,890	3,694
Oats, bu	14,544	581
Rye, bu	11,743	400
Barley, bu	10,194	1,987
Seeds, lbs	54,880	141,593
Pork, brls	1,689	4,096
Cut Meats, lbs	47,436	1,065,374
Lard, lbs	776,855	2,337,812
Tallow, lbs	2,076	187,117
Live Hogs, No	27,774	16,410
Dressed Hogs, No	18,694	7,476
Beef Cattle, No	2,135	1,317

The following table shows the receipts of leading articles since the 1st of January to date for three years:

	1862.	1861	1860.
Flour, brls	68,258	65,800	28,493
Wheat, bu	413,788	499,654	155,407
Corn, bu	307,739	475,302	317,836
Oats, bu	49,006	26,559	67,701
Rye, bu	31,312	28,601	6,974
Barley, bu	37,969	30,535	30,366
Seeds, lbs	189,571	94,013	165,594
Pork, brls	16,535	3,417	2,394
Cut Meats, lbs	142,542	1,114,489	1,111,414
Lard, lbs	2,332,549	1,446,678	880,057
Tallow, lbs	39,775	31,348	8,375
Live Hogs, No	96,176	39,643	9,493
Dressed Hogs, No	45,468	64,996	27,376
Beef Cattle, No	7,364	6,159	3,189

THE SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.

The Defeat of Zollicoffer—A Sketch of Positions and Forces.

Contrary to what has been too often the experience of our readers in war news, subsequent dispatches have carried forward and heightened the effect of the earliest dispatch announcing the utter defeat of Zollicoffer on the Cumberland river near Somerset in Eastern Kentucky, by the Federal forces under Gen. Thomas, on Sunday last, 19th inst. That our readers may understand what has been accomplished, and its relations to the position in Kentucky, it will be necessary to recapitulate briefly the situation in that State.

The two armies have been for some time past gradually taking the position of two parallel lines, that of the rebels extending across the State, from Humphrey Marshall's recent position at Paintsville, to Columbus on the Mississippi. The Federal lines rested the right with Gen. Crittenden's camp at Calhoun twenty miles north of Madisonville, to Somerset, or rather to the flying column of Col. Garfield, on our extreme left, which best demonstrated its location by its late impinging on Marshall's force, and driving it before them like a flock of sheep. Col. Garfield was subsequently at Prestonburg, a few miles south of Paintsville, and Marshall, who with from five to seven thousand men had been pressing toward Blue Grass region with a design on Lexington, was hopelessly discomfitted.

This melting away of the extreme right of the rebel forces, made Zollicoffer next in turn as the right of the rebel line. He had chosen his position on the Cumberland river at Mill Spring, twenty-two miles southeast of Somerset, where a small creek empties into the Cumberland. Zollicoffer's position was a formidable one. Selecting the mountainous region, on both sides of the Cumberland river, at a point where its course veers from due south to due west, he had occupied the principal hills commanding all approaches by the river from both directions as well as through the valleys of White Oak Creek, on the north side, and Meadow Creek on the south. Some idea may be formed of the topography of the country, when we state that the hills, although immediately upon the banks, rise to an altitude of three hundred, three hundred and fifty and four hundred feet above the level of the river. His forces, on the north side of the Cumberland, consisted of six regiments stationed on a height four hundred feet above the river, commanding the approach from both directions; and on the south side, of four regiments commanding the valley of Meadow Creek; and a depression through the hills from the south about one mile west of Mill Spring.

The left wing of the Federal forces in Kentucky is composed of the fourth division, and is commanded by Brigadier General Geo. H. Thomas, whose position was at Columbia, Adair county, and nearly due west of Somerset, twenty-five miles distant. Gen. Thomas had divided his force the better to watch Zollicoffer, and leaving Gen. Shoepff to watch the rebel front, another portion of Gen. Thomas's division had been pushed southward, while the remainder of the division was scattered along the road as far north as Bardstown.

Zollicoffer left two regiments for the defense of Cumberland Gap, and brought to his position three Tennessee and one Mississippi regiment, and was afterwards reinforced by three regiments from Bowling Green, and still more recently by some 1500 Virginia troops from Knoxville. This gave him all told over 10,000 men. A very effective portion of his force was a body of cavalry, from 2,000 to 3,000 strong, an important arm in which he was superior to Gen. Thomas. And this may have been his ruin. The details received are yet too meagre to fully indicate the *morale* of the fight, but one thing is certain, from a position well-nigh impregnable, "Zollicoffer's den," as it had come to be called, he on Sunday last ventured a field fight and attacked Gen. Thomas's division, which was advancing upon him from the direction of Columbia, in combination with a movement of Gen. Schoepff's Division on the other side from Somerset. Zollicoffer's intention was probably to attack these divisions in detail with superior force, on the Napoleonic system. The plan was good, but lacked one Napoleonic feature in the execution. Instead of beating the divisions in detail, the result was a total rout. Occupying both sides of the river, the rebels had excellent means for crossing, and rapidly retreated by means of the boats, but still in too great haste to prevent the same means of transit being employed by an enemy flushed with victory, since our last night's dispatches inform us that Gen. Thomas had seized the boats and was hard after Zollicoffer's flying forces beyond the Cumberland, their leader and nearly three hundred of his men being left dead upon the field, their stores and camps and late intrenched position abandoned to the enemy.

The Federal troops to whom this victory is due, constitute Gen. Thomas's division, comprising the brigades of Gens. Shoepff, Carrington, Manson and Carter. The latter was composed of loyal Tennesseeans. Col. Manson, acting Brigadier General, was in camp at Glenn's Fork, Pulaski county, eighteen miles from the scene of the battle, and with his brigade made a forced march of eighteen miles, over horrible midwinter roads, arriving just in time to engage honorably in the fight. The gallant 10th Indiana loses 75 men. Its Colonel, commanding the brigade as above, is an officer of great bravery and ability. His conduct at the battle of Rich Mountain, in Western Virginia, as Colonel of this regiment, and his experience in the war with Mexico, constitute a happy preface to his late brilliant achievement. This same 10th Indiana are fully up to the feat of rapid marches. A short time since, being detailed to go to Greensburg, from Campbellsville, to repel an anticipated attack of secesh, the march was made by the Hoosier boys in 3 hours, a distance of 12 miles, 8 of which was over a dirt road that had the advantage of a hard rain the night previous.

There are no troops in the mountain districts of East Tennessee. There are some eight hundred at the "Gap," and a good part of them sick. There are no troops at Knoxville, though Floyd's brigade passed through that place on the railroad, on its way to join Buckner, at Bowling Green.

From a source that we regard as reliable, we have advices that warrant the prediction of an early advance of the army in Kentucky. The weather is now the only hindering cause. Everything else is ready and in fine order. The defeat of Zollicoffer will discourage the rebel army, and render a Federal victory at Bowling Green an easy one; if, indeed, Buckner does not run before our army gets within reach of him.

The Army of the Rebels.

The recent messages of the rebel Governors and other official documents put forth by the State authorities, enable us to form a pretty correct estimate of the strength of the rebels now in the field. It is as follows:

State.	*Authorities.*	*Number.*
Georgia	Governor's Message	27,000
Louisiana	Governor's Message	25,000
South Carolina	Governor's Message	10,000
Virginia	Governor's Message	73,000
Tennessee	Governor's Proclamation	45,000
Kentucky	Estimated	10,000
Missouri	Price's Proclamation	20,000
Alabama	Estimated	22,000
Mississippi	Vicksburg *Sun*	21,000
Florida	Estimated	10,000
Texas	Estimated	20,000
North Carolina	Governor's Message	35,000
Arkansas	Rep. of Adjutant of State	24,000
Maryland	Estimated	13,000
Total		353,000

It does seem that the half million of better armed, disciplined, fed, clothed and paid Union troops can thrash the above rebel hordes "out of their boots" if our pro-slavery West Point Generals would only let the "boys sail in."

New Mexico.

We understand that a printing office and materials are on their way from the East to New Mexico, to be used in the publication of a new weekly journal at the Territorial capital, to be known as the Santa Fe *Republican*. It will be published and edited by well known Kansas men, and be a vigorous supporter of the war and of Freedom.

A new order of things is slowly but surely to make its way into New Mexico, and will result in the overthrow of the oligarchy there and the consequent development of its vast mineral and other resources. The valuable New Mexican trade which for years past has enriched the border towns of Missouri, is shaping for itself new channels. The mail and express coaches which now start from Missouri are about to be removed to Leavenworth, this change being rendered necessary by the outrages and robberies in Jackson county, Missouri. With this change Chicago must necessarily be brought into more direct communication with this section of the Far West. The establishment of this new journal will afford our merchants and others a favorable opportunity of endeavoring to secure the business of the Territory. A prospectus will shortly be issued, and advertisers will then have the opportunity desired.

☞ The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* says: "We know Edwin M. Stanton, the now Secretary of War, well. He has more of the Bonaparte in his composition than any other man in America."

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON—SECRETARY STANTON "CLEARING THE DECKS FOR ACTION."

Two Assistant Secretaries—The Case of Bright—Railroad Matters.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1862.

Secretary Stanton is hard at work reorganizing the War Department. The following regulations concerning the transaction of business is to be made:

The Department will be closed four days in the week to all business save what pertains to active operations in the field.

Saturdays will be given to Senators and Representatives.

Mondays will be allotted to others requiring personal interviews with the Secretary of War.

The Secretary will transact no business and see nobody on business at his house.

Wednesdays his friends will be received socially. Every day the Secretary will dispatch business by mail or in written communication before entering on other duties.

It is also announced that no further army appointments will be made until March 1st, so as to leave room for promotions for gallantry in the field. All nominations now pending before the Senate will be suspended until March 1st.

Officers frequenting the city, otherwise than on military duty and by command of superiors, will be dropped from the list.

Secretary Stanton being invited by a friend to visit the fortifications after Bull Run, said "I can't, it would sear my eye balls to see those proofs that my country's Capital is beleaguered."

There is no likelihood that the Baltimore and Ohio railroad will be opened while the rebels remain at Manassas.

Mayor Wallach has discovered that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have by act of Congress a franchise of roadway along Pennsylvania avenue or any other city street, if the city authorities assent. The City Council have appointed a joint committee to confer on the subject with the President of the Road.

The Board now sitting has retired Col. Bell, 1st cavalry, and Lieut. Col. Andrews, 6th infantry. Capt. Bond, 2d infantry, was adjudged fit for duty.

The Associated Press telegram statement that the rebels are leaving Manassas, is discredited at headquarters.

At last accounts they were in *statu quo*. When Burnside and Buell co-operate they may be forced out of their entrenchments, but hardly before. Gen. Brannon's Department comprises Key West, Tortugas and Florida to Apalachicola on the west, and Cape Conoverac on the east.

Secretary Stanton has sharp, sudden shears, with which he has already begun to cut away red tape, in spite of bureaucracy. To the men trying to sell muskets, he said, to-day, that he should, before buying, see if those now in the soldiers' hands were going to be used.

Cameron gave a dinner to the diplomatic corps to-night. All but the Prussian Minister, whose cards were out previously, and his guests, were present.

Secretary Stanton has an interview with the Military Committee of both Houses to-morrow. The Judiciary Committee commence the examination of witnesses touching the censorship of telegraph to-morrow. Newspaper men are invited.

Richard W. Thompson and Robert Dale Owen are spoken of as Bright's probable successor by Gov. Morton's appointment in case Bright is expelled by a vote of two-thirds, or resigns, in deference to the wishes of a majority, which is sure. Garrett Davis and Andy Johnson are against him.

A third division of the Supreme Court has been constituted, putting Ohio with Michigan and Indiana with Kentucky. It is suggested by Trumbull and will probably be adopted.

Thirty-two clerks were removed from the Treasury Department to-day.

WASHINGTON, January 20, 1862.

Cassius M. Clay was to-day confirmed as a Major-General, and Abner Doubleday as a Brigadier-General.

Gen. Stone's name may disappear from the army rolls. No General who has returned fugitive slaves will be confirmed.

The Sutler of a regiment in Virginia has been expelled by his Colonel for "shaving" Treasury notes.

It is believed that fifty millions of the 3.65 per cent. Treasury notes, redeemable in one year, will be issued under existing laws. One hundred millions of the 7.30 per cent. notes, and fifty millions demand notes, have been issued. The War Department has given authority for the enlistment of warriors from the Seneca Indians, New York.

Eighteen or twenty negro women and children in front of Beauregard's lines have been arrested and sent to the rear, on the charge of corresponding with the enemy.

Gen. Buell recently said "None of my officers shall attempt to tell people what the war is about. I myself don't know what it is about. I only know that it it's my duty to whip the enemy."

Gen. Sumner is so much better that he may resume his command this week.

The following is Gen. Lane's full staff, all appointed on the staff by Gen. McClellan, and detailed to Major-General Hunter, to be detailed by him to Gen. Lane. This formality is necessary in the case of a Brigadier with Major General's command:

Col. Wm. H. Merritt, Iowa, who commanded the Iowa 1st at Springfield.
Lieut. Col. Judson Kilpatrick of New York, now of the Harris Cavalry.
Majors—John Ritchey of Kansas.
Bevan Antworth of Iowa.
P. J. Weed of Kansas.
Champion Vaughn of Kansas.
J. R. McClure of Kansas.
Wm. Kyle of Illinois.
W. A. Phillips of Kansas, correspondent of the New York *Tribune*.
A. P. Russell of Kansas.
Wm. O'Donell of Kansas.
First Lieutenants—M. Rice of Illinois.
Wm. R. Dale of the District of Columbia.
Jas. Christian of Kansas.
R. J. Hinton, Correspondent Chicago *Tribune*.
J. M. Winchell, correspondent of the New York *Times*.
A. J. Mead of Kansas.
J. B. Carter of Pennsylvania.
A. L. Read of Kansas.
Second Lieuts—Fred A. Brown of New York.
Volney Hickox of Illinois.
W. W. Roberts of Kansas, formerly of Oberlin, Ohio.

Gov. Curtin has asked permission from the War Department to send eight full regiments of infantry and one of cavalry from Pennsylvania to the Southern coast. These are additional to the State's quota.

In compliment to the second Kansas regiment, which lost two hundred and seventy men out of six hundred, at Wilson's Creek, the President has consented, at the request of Senators Lane and Pomeroy, to equip a regiment of cavalry.

Two Pennsylvania captains, returning from Washington to Alexandria drunk last night, created quite a disturbance. General Montgomery, Governor of the city, having ordered their arrest, was shot at twice but not hit. One of the guards in attempting to arrest them bayonetted one of the drunken captains. They were finally handcuffed and calaboosed.

Secretary Stanton said yesterday, "The army must burn powder in the face of the enemy. I can't make them fight; but they must either fight or run."

Paduch Smith and McKinstry's chances of confirmation by the Senate are regarded as slight.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 20, 1862.

The Convention has been occupied with that section of the Legislative article of the Constitution fixing the per diem of members of the Legislature. The leading men of the Convention favor a salary of $200 per annum. No final action was had on the subject.

A communication giving a statement of the amount received from the Illinois Central Railroad Company on the seven per cent allowance to the State, shows the amount received by the State from Dec. 1, 1855, to June 11, 1861, to have been $694,696. The President of the Company gives his reasons for the non-payment of the allowance for the last six months, and promises it shall be paid as soon as the Company settles up with the State and the United States. The President of the Company further says the money for the first term of the past six months has been deposited in New York.

The United States Government has agreed with Governor Yates to take the outstanding army contracts of the State off his hands. They amount to about $940,000. The Governor says that the State shall be reimbursed to the full amount, and that no loss will accrue to it. He makes an official statement to-morrow.

RETURN OF GRANT'S COLUMN

They Study the Ground for a Future Attack on Columbus.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Jan. 20, 1862.

The expedition has returned without apparently effecting anything, but from unmistakable information, all intended has been accomplished. The objects in view appear to have been three-fold, namely, preventing reinforcements being sent to Bowling Green; to accustom the troops to marching and field life; and to obtain a thorough topographical knowledge by reconnoissance in force of a country soon to be the field of action for a grand army. All the troops except General McClernand's column, which has arrived at Fort Jefferson, are back in their old quarters. Gen. Grant and staff returned yesterday.

It having been ascertained that McNeil's mill, whose house has been the head-quarters of Gen. Grant and staff, and where a portion of our troops were encamped for two days, had been employed in sawing heavy timbers for fortifications at Columbus and casemating batteries of rebel gun boats at Columbus, the mill was, by order of Gen. Grant, burned yesterday by the 10th Illinois regiment.

The rebel camp Beauregard, situated at Felicina, Ky., was captured by Gen. Smith on Friday last, the occupants (60 days men) taking flight upon the approach of our force. All their tents and equipments were captured. No official reports of the affair have yet been received.

A gentleman from New Orleans reports that Fort Pike, guarding the pass to Lake Ponchatrain, is threatened by the Federals, and daily expected to fall into our hands. Great alarm exists in consequence.

The 52d Illinois regiment, Lieut. Colonel Wilcox commanding, arrived here to-day. The 42d is expected here to-morrow.

Gen. Grant issued the following circular to the officers in his command to-day:

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CAIRO,
CAIRO, Ill., January 20, 1862.

[Circular.]

Commanders of regiments will report to these headquarters, without delay, the names of river and sea faring men of their respective commands who are willing to be transferred from the military to the gunboat service. Seeing the importance of fitting out our gunboats as speedily as possible, it is hoped there will be no delay or objections raised by company or regimental commanders in responding to this call. Men thus volunteering will be discharged at the end of one year, or at the end of the war, should it terminate sooner.

By order, U. S. GRANT,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, January 21.

The last of the reconnoitering expedition which composed McClernand's brigade, except one company of Dickey's Cavalry, which formed the rear guard, returned here to-day.

Some smoke from a steamer was seen below the Point this afternoon, when gunboats Essex and St. Louis went down the river to ascertain its meaning and have not yet returned.

Should the provisions of Gen. Grant's circular, telegraphed last night, be complied with by regimental and company officers, Flag Officer Foote feels confident he will be ready with his fleet in two weeks.

Everything now depends upon the manner in which this call is responded to.

Flag Officer Foote has labored incessantly night and day, for the completion of his fleet, and should be supported in this his last extremity.

The 55th Illinois regiment is expected here to-night.

[To the Associated Press.]

CAIRO, Jan. 21.—The last of the Expedition into Kentucky, came up from Mayfield Creek to-day. They saw no enemy anywhere during the return march.

Two of the gunboats went up the Ohio this morning, but to what destination is not known, but probably to relieve the Conestoga and Tyler, the former of which will come down from Paducah for repairs.

The gunboats here are still in want of nearly a thousand men to-day. It has been for the first time proposed to transfer the Mechanics' Fusilier regiment at Chicago from the army to the navy, and place them on the Mississippi gunboats. In this way they will receive the pay they expected to get upon enlisting, and also be in a more desirable branch of the service. Gen. Grant, it is understood, has written to Gen. Halleck upon the subject.

There is no news from below. The rebels at Columbus have been wonderfully quiet, and report says dreadfully frightened, since Capt. Porter, of the Essex, threw a 64-pound shell into their midst.

Their fortifications are undoubtedly very strong, though the submarine torpedo story is probably a hoax, and the chain cable which they had stretched across the river is said to have been broken by floating ice and gone to the bottom.

On the 10th inst., a large meeting of French residents was held in New Orleans to devise some means of leaving the city and the South. A committee was appointed to communicate with the Federal forces at Ship Island and Biloxi upon the subject.

The second expedition which went from Cape Girardeau to Bloomfield, last week, has returned, bringing as prisoners one Lieut. Colonel, 4 Captains, and 40 privates, captured during the trip.

A highly respectable and intelligent gentleman reached here from New Orleans last night. He states that when he left there, the citizens were daily expecting that Fort White, commanding the entrance to Lake Pontchartrain, would be attacked and captured by Federal forces from Ship Island. In New Orleans there are not over 5,000 volunteers with arms, and not exceeding 2,000 could be raised if there were arms, in case of emergency.

There are no batteries in the river above or below the city, and the only defence against an attack from the Gulf are the two forts on opposite sides of the river towards the mouth. The city, he thinks, could be very easily taken by a small force once past the forts, and gunboats like these here he believes could pass them.

One of the French war steamers of the Mexican expedition was run into by an American vessel on the 6th or 7th inst., and was severely damaged. The vessel laid up at Ship Island for repairs.

This morning a number of Fremont's pontoons used in bridging the river at Paducah, passed downwards on their way to Secessia.

BATTLE OF SOMERSET, KY.

GEN. ZOLLICOFFER KILLED AND HIS ARMY SCATTERED.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 20, 1862.

Official private dispatches from Somerset give the result and only few details as yet, of the battle at that point on Saturday. It seems that Zollicoffer, hearing that a Federal force had appeared on his rear, on Saturday morning at 3 o'clock, marched out from his entrenched position, at Mill Spring, and attacked Shoepff in camp. The Federal pickets were driven in at an early hour, and the attack made before daylight.

The battle is reported to have raged with great fury until three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, when General Zollicoffer, having beed killed, the whole force of rebels fled in confusion to their camp.

Their loss is not stated, but is thought to be heavy, notwithstanding the fact that we fought under the disadvantage of a light force of cavalry and artillery.

No information has yet been had of the movements of the force in Gen. Zollicoffer's rear, but there is little doubt his whole force will be captured. The position of the rebels was reported very strong.

The Bailie Peyton killed is son of the ex-member of Congress from Tennessee.

Our victory is said to be very decisive, and will result in a rout of the whole force defending the right flank of Bowling Green.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Rebel Loss 275 Killed and Wounded—Federal Loss Not Ascertained—The Indiana Tenth lose 75 Men.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.—The recent fight took place on Sunday, instead of Saturday morning. Gen. Thomas, on Sunday afternoon, followed up the rebels to their intrenchments, sixteen miles from his own camp, and when about to attack them, this morning, he found their intrenchments deserted, the rebels having left all their cannon, quartermasters' stores, horses and wagons. The rebels, dispersing, had crossed the Cumberland in one steamboat and a line of barges, at White Oak Creek, opposite their encampment at Mill Springs.

Two hundred and seventy-five rebels were killed and wounded, including Gens. Zollicoffer and Peyton. Both were found dead on the field.

The Tenth Indiana lost 75 killed and wounded. Nothing further of the Federal loss has yet reached here.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, January 21, 1861.

The State Constitutional Convention has been occupied throughout to-day in Committee of the Whole on the *per diem* of the Legislature, without definite action yet.

I learn that the Judiciary Committee has decided that a Convention has power to apportion the State into Congressional Districts, but will not recommend that it be done. They will leave the question to the Convention.

☞ The Adjutant-General of Iowa has, during the session of the Legislature, removed his office from Davenport to DesMoines.

Later from Somerset—A Hard fought Fight—Effect of Zollicoffer's Death.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 21, 1862.

Somerset dispatches received state that two hundred and forty dead rebels were left lying on the field. One Indiana regiment in the fight lost in killed and wounded seventy. The rebel force is thought to be fully double that of ours, and the contest was very doubtful until the death of Zollicoffer being known when the rebels became panic stricken and fled. Ere they reached the entrenchments opposite Mills Spring, the retreat became a perfect rout. The present status of affairs is unknown here. Gen. Carter's brigade of East Tennesseeans participated in the affair. This and General Shoepff's brigade formed the Federal force attacked. There is little doubt that Boyle is in the rear of the rebels at Monticello.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—A special dispatch from Louisville says dispatches just received at headquarters announce that the battle did not take place on Saturday, but on Sunday evening, and that Gen. Thomas continued the pursuit until night set in. Our forces followed the rebels, who ran before them in the wildest confusion, like a flock of frightened sheep, close up to their entrenchments on the north bank of the river. In front of these they laid all night, expecting to storm them in the morning; but with the aid of their boats and barges the enemy managed to get across the river before daylight.

They left behind, however, all their artillery, ammunition, horses, tents, eighty wagon loads of quartermaster, commissary and medical stores, all of which fell into our hands. Our troops had possession of all their entrenchments early in the morning.

After reaching the opposite side, the rebels dispersed in every direction.

Two hundred dead and wounded rebels were picked up on the field, among them Zollicoffer and Bailie Peyton. Zollicoffer was found mortally wounded in a wagon.

Our loss was not definitely ascertained, but must have been considerable. The surgeon of the 10th Indiana telegraphs that his regiment has seventy killed and wounded.

Gen. Thomas' division embraces some of the best regiments in the department.

As far as I can learn, the 9th Ohio, 10th Indiana, 2d Minnesota, 18th regulars, and 4th and 10th Kentucky, were among those engaged.

It was Col. Munson's brigade, including the 18th Indiana, 18th Regulars and some Kentucky regiments, and not two of Shoepff's regiments, as first stated, that reinforced Thomas during Saturday night. They made a forced march of 25 miles through heavy roads, and managed to arrive just three hours before the commencement of the fight, in which they took a glorious part, in spite of their fatigue.

The tenor of all the official dispatches goes to show that the affair resulted in the most brilliant victory yet achieved by the Federal land forces in this war.

No prominent officers are said to be killed on our side. Gen. Shoepff was unable to cut off the retreat of the enemy, owing to the bluffy character of the country and the obstruction of all the roads by felled timber.

The river has risen seventeen inches since last evening, and is still rising one inch per hour. It is now fifty-two feet four inches in the channel. Weather cool and cloudy, with a light snow last night.

This morning's *Gazette* has advices that warrant the prediction of an early advance of the army in Kentucky. The weather is now the only hindrance, as everything is ready and in fine order.

LATEST.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 21.—No further news from Gen. Thomas to-day. No details of the Federal loss have yet been received. Gen. Thomas has taken the steamer and the nine barges in which the rebels conveyed their forces across the Cumberland, and which, on their precipitate flight, they failed to destroy.

The theory at headquarters is, that, using those boats to convey his troops southward, and providing other means of transportation, Gen. Thomas has been too busy to send the details of the recent fight. No private telegrams of military matters can come over the southern line to Louisville, and no private information has been received.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Gen. Sigel's Resignation Withdrawn.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, January 21, 1862.

General Sigel's resignation has positively been withdrawn, by request, it is said, of the President and General Halleck. Whenever a general forward movement from Rolla takes place, Sigel will be in command.

The names of eleven rebel prisoners, arrived last night from Herman, Missouri, are published.

The mild weather has loosened the ice in front of the city, but so slowly as to lessen the anticipated danger to steamboats tied to the levee.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, January 22, 1862.

The Mercantile Library election to-day has excited intense interest in business circles. The Union issue was made by Union men, which the secessionists evaded by supporting a mixed ticket.

Nearly 1500 votes were cast. 720 new members joined the Association since yesterday morning. Of these over 500 joined to-day. Large amounts of money were contributed by merchants. The votes were not counted, at 10:30, but it is supposed the mixed ticket is 100 or more ahead. The secessionists are exceedingly jubilant to-night and making a big noise over their victory.

To-day a squad of U. S. police waited on Saul Engles, a candle dealer, and seized three wagon loads of star candles worth $460, to cover assessment of $450 levied on him for the benefit of Union refugees. It is supposed other levies will be made to-morrow.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, January 20, 1862.

The appointment of John B. Henderson as Senator *vice* Polk, expelled, is regarded with as much favor as Wilson's was with disapproval. As Henderson has been a straight out Union man from the first, the earliest in the State Convention in February to denounce secession as treason, and secessionists as traitors, he will be found uncompromising for the war, and endorsing the confiscation of the slaves of rebels in arms.

It is also reported that a large number of troops have left Sedalia for the South. Gen. Sigel goes with the last column which left Rolla, and will have charge of the entire forces on the march.

The Commissary here advertises for rations for troops and prisoners of war, to be delivered at the Alton Penitentiary after the 24th inst., showing that the McDowel College prisoners are to be removed immediately.

The ice opposite the city broke yesterday smashing a few barges and damaging slightly a few wharf boats. The lower ferry resumed its trips, and the 2d Ohio cavalry was enabled to cross the 1,200 horses and equipments.

The arrest of Col. Fitz Henry Warren, of the First Iowa Cavalry, was for alluding to Major Chamberlain as a "financier," and for using profane language on parade. It is generally belived the charges will be dismissed.

Sixty-one of the McDowell College prisoners have been released on taking the oath and filing a bond not to take up arms against the United States. They were all citizens, not enlisted for Price's army.

On Saturday a company of the first cavalry came into Otterville with 40 prisoners and 100 captured horses and mules.

On Sunday morning a company of Merrill horse arrived at Sedalia with 10 prisoners and 25 horses. They are the best stock yet brought in.

Important from New Mexico—1,500 Texans Marching on Fort Craig—Great Excitement at Santa Fe.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 20.—Santa Fe mails, with dates of the 7th, have arrived.

The Express from Mesilla arrived at Santa Fe on the evening of the 4th, and reports that 1,500 Texans, with seven pieces of artillery, are marching on Fort Craig, and were within thirty miles of that post. Scouts from the Fort had been driven in, and a severe battle was expected, as the Texans were fighting principally for food. Gov. Connelly had called out the entire military force.

A later express arrived on the night of the 5th, which reports that the enemy had retreated without an attack. It was not known whether Colonel Canby intends to follow him or not.

The scouts from Pecos had not arrived when the mail left.

Col. Canby had 100 regulars, and 1,500 volunteers and militia in his command.

All is excitement at Santa Fe. Martial law had been declared in the district.

The through passengers by this arrival, are Col. Street, J. Howe Watts and John Gwynne.

From the Upper Potomac.

FREDERICK, Md., Jan. 19.—Private but usually reliable advices from Hancock, state that Gen. Jackson's retirement from there, and his pretended retreat towards Winchester, was only a ruse, and that without retiring to the latter place, he returned with twelve hundred men to Romney.

It is also stated that Gen. Lander, following out his instructions, fell back on Gen. Jackson's approach. There are rumors of a fight having occurred, but it is discredited. It is estimated that 300 refugee women from Jefferson county are in and around this county. Many of them left their children at home, and are now desirous of returning, but a strict blockade is kept by Cols. Geary, Leonard and Link's commands. There is no news along the river line.

Exciting Rumors from Norfolk.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—A paragraph from the Norfolk *Day Book*, of the 18th, given in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

Rumors were current in Norfolk to-day of a most startling nature. Refugees reported that Roanoke Island had been taken possession of, and two rebel regiments there were taken prisoners.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONG[RESS]

WASHINGTON, J[an]...

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER of Mass. from the C[ommittee] on Foreign Affairs reported back the [resolu]tion to allow certain officers to re[ceive pres]ents from the Japanese Governm[ent] resolution was passed—yeas 22, nays 1[...]

Mr. BROWNING of Illinois offe[red a reso]lution that the Committee on Ju[diciary in]quire into the expediency of so am[ending the] naturalization laws as to confer the [rights of] citizenship on foreigners who may serv[e in the] present war.

Mr. TRUMBULL of Illinois offered a [bill to] regulate the compensation of Distric[t attor]neys.

On motion of Mr. WILSON of Mass. [a bill] to complete the defenses of Washing[ton was] taken up and the amendment of [...] agreed to. Mr. Wilson offered a new [section] repealing the act allowing the d[...] minors, and providing that no person [shall be] mustered into the service under eighteen [years] of age; but the act of enlistment shall [be con]clusive as to age. Agreed to. Mr. [...] offered another amendment altering [the arti]cles of war by providing the penalty of [death] to persons found lurking as spies. A[greed to.] He also offered an amendment providing death penalty for any person forging guards. After further discussion the b[ill was] laid over until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. WADE of Ohio [the bill] to authorize the Secretaries of War to [appoint] two Assistant Secretaries was taken up.

Mr. WILSON of Mass., offered an [amend]ment, as a substitute, that the President [by and with] the consent of the Senate, appoint [two ad]ditional Assistant Secretaries of War [at a] salary of $3,000 each, the office to [last one] year.

The amendment was agreed to and the [bill] passed.

Mr. HALE of New Hampshire offered [a res]olution regulating the compensation of [col]lectors of customs and naval officers.

The report of the Judiciary Committee [on] the resolution to expel Mr. Bright was taken up.

Mr. SUMNER said that the expulsion [of a] Senator was one of the most solemn [duties,] but our duties must be performed, [especially] when the good name of the Senate and [the] welfare of the country is at stake. Mr. B[right] has always been notoriously the friend [and] sympathizer of Davis and Slidell in [their] schemes in favor of slavery, and [has] voted with them. He (Sumner) [com]mented on the address of the letter, which was "To His Excellency Jef[ferson] Davis, President of the Confederate St[ates of] America," and claimed that it was an [im]possible the recognition of a pretender [as] President of the rebel States. The [letter] in its general character was comm[unicat]ing with a public enemy as a traitor, was a kind of moral aid to the rebels. [It was a] letter of friendship and sympathy all through, and showed that there was one son who, forgetting what was due [to his] country, and due to the rebellion, stre[tched] forth his hand in friendly salutation. son who is so mixed up in the rebellion be a traitor. But, again, the writer of [the let]ter on the 7th of September, 1861, pub[lished] another letter to a Mr. Fitch, defend[ing his] first letter, and again in debate in the [Senate] he declares he "has done nothing [that he] would not do over again under the sa[me cir]cumstances."

Mr. LANE of Ind. said that he should [say] nothing on this subject but for the latest [feeling] felt in his State. He referred to his [election] for a seat here, with Mr. Bright, three [years] ago, but he said he had no memory of the [out]rage perpetrated on him and against the [people] of Indiana. He had no personal ill feeling [to]wards his colleague. He would do him justice to say that on the first day of the session he came to him and told him (Bright) desired and demanded a full in[vesti]gation of the charges made against him would give him the benefit of a disavowal; but when the letter was [writ]ten, his colleague must have [known] that war was to result [from] this unholy, unprovoked and [ac]cursed rebellion. War was actually [levied on] the Government at that time. Bef[ore the] first of March the rebellion was inaug[urated] and Davis elected as its head. At such [a time] a letter was written by a member of th[e Sen]ate to the arch-high priest of the [rebel]lion, addressing him by the very [title] which we to-day are resisting. The [letter] might have been written carelessly, but [among] things else it was to introduce firearms; [if] there was to be no war, why should Davis [want] improved firearms? He (Lane) believ[ed that] the letter, unexplained, was sufficie[nt evi]dence of treason, and sending improved arms was aid and comfort to the enemy. [...] he (Lane) considered the second letter [from] Bright to Mr. Fitch much worse [than] the first. He (Lane), had nothing [to] say against abolitionism; for if the [Sen]ator from Massachusetts let that [...] he (Lane) had nothing to add; but in the [let]ter to Mr. Fitch, his colleague said he [was] entirely opposed to the coercion policy [of the] Government." He (Lane) was in [favor] of the coercive policy of the [Gov]ernment and would take every dollar [to] carry on the war. He (Lane) would carry on the war until every individual was bank[rupt.] He would give his coat off his back, and [when] he is in a pauper's grave and be buried by hands of charity, rather than close the [war.] [Applause in the galleries.] The Vice [Presi]dent ordered the galleries to the right [of the] Chair to be cleared, which was done.

Mr. LANE was for the coercion of the [re]bels, and he thought we had a perfect right [to] confiscate the property of the rebels, [and] their slaves.

Mr. BRIGHT said if he had known he [was] to be arraigned for treason and bringing [war] on the country he would have employed [coun]sel. If he had known there was to be a [regu]lar party organization against him and [the] speeches presented, he would have been better prepared. If slander could [have] driven him away, he would be [...] the Senator from Massachusetts says [he] ought to be, in the South. He had been [tra]duced by a calumnious sheet, the Cincinnati [En]quirer, with being a Brigadier General in [the] rebel army, and by a still more calum[nious] sheet, the Louisville *Democrat*, with recru[iting] for the rebel army in Kentucky, and that [he] had written the letter read to-day. [He paid] no attention to these until old friends [wrote] him. He then wrote the other letter, [which] was more offensive here than the former.

Mr. Bright then entered into an expl[anation] of the cause of writing the letter to Davis introducing Thos. B. Lincoln. [He] (Bright) had no recollection of this letter, but must have written it. He had also [given] Lincoln a letter to Capt. Franklin, and [he] read both to show they were similar in [lan]guage. When he addressed the letter to [Davis] by his title, he was only following the [exam]ple of Senators in this body at that time. [After] further explanations from Mr. Bright [the] Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House proceeded to the consi[deration] of the bill regulating the carriage of [printed] matter outside of the mails, requiring postage to be paid, &c.

Mr. COLFAX of Indiana explained [and] advocated the bill for a tax on printed [matter] &c.

Mr. MORRILL of Maine said the [bill] should be considered as a postal measure, not as a means of raising the revenue. [The] Committee on Ways and Means will propose newspaper stamp duty and tax on telegr[aphs.]

The bill requiring newspapers to pay [post]age when not sent through mail, came up. COLFAX made a long argument in favor of [the] bill. After a long discussion it was moved [to] lay the whole subject on the table. Disagreed to, 61 to 66.

Mr. MORRILL moved to recommit the [bill] to the Post Office Committee, which was [...]

Mr. COLFAX reported a substitute which was disagreed to, with all the sections [pro]posing a tax on telegrams, after which [the] original bill was laid on the table, 75 against [...]

The Senate bill authorizing the President [to] appoint two additional Secretary's of War [for] one year was passed.

Adjourned.

The Burnside Expedition Heard F[rom] —A Bad Scare in North Carolin[a]—Fluttering in Dixie.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The Philadelphia *[In]quirer* gives the following:

The Norfolk *Day Book* of the 18th has a [dis]patch to a gentleman in Richmond f[rom] a prominent merchant in Wilmington, [N. C.,] saying that a Federal fleet of thirty [ves]sels was at anchor off the mouth of Cape [Fear] river, and that demonstrations on Wil[ming]ton were hourly expected.

Such telegrams, the *Day Book* says, sh[ould] be suppressed, as they only serve to excite [the] people, and "God knows we have tro[uble] enough without trying to create panics."

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 18.—A letter [re]ceived here from a reliable source at New[bern] says that forty-three Federal vessels [are at] Hatteras. An official dispatch read at [Wil]mington on the 19th of January, [from] Goldsboro on the 16th, says that thirty small steamers, and sixteen sail vessels [are] inside and seven large steamers outside [Hat]teras and more are expected in Pamlico [Sound.]

The above may be relied upon, as it c[omes] from an officer in Hyde county.

The law recently passed by Congress [prohi]bits the publication of war news in [news]papers.

From Springfield—The State Fina[nces] and the War—The Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 21.—The foll[owing] is the amount of war bonds sold up to d[ate] presented by the Treasurer in an official [com]munication to the Convention: Five hu[ndred] and three $1,000 bonds, which realized $[...]810; eight hundred and seventy-five bonds, realizing $372,550; seven hundred [and] ninety-nine $100 bonds, realizing $66,[...]

One million, three hundred and [...] three thousand, three hundred and fifty dollars have been received from the U[nited] States. There remains of war funds [in the] treasury $49,009.

The Committee on banks reported an [amend]ment to the Constitution, to take effect im[me]diately, that no banks shall be chartered [by the] State; that no existing charters shall be [renew]ed; and that no foreign bills of less [than ...] shall circulate in the State. Penalties [for] violation of this section are directed. [The re]port is made a special order for Thursday. [The] Convention went into Committee [of the] Whole on Article 3, but adjourned without making any progress.

The per diem system of compensation [of the] Legislature will be adhered to.

THE CALIFORNIA FLOO[D.]

Sacramento Inundated—Legi[slature] Compelled to Adjourn—Great [Destruction] of Property.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—The Legi[slature] has adjourned to the 31st inst., to al[low the] water to subside from Sacramento. [The] whole city has been under water from [six to] eleven feet deep. The people have been [driv]en to the second stories of their houses [and] are unable to build fires to cook their [food.] Cooked provisions in large quantities [have] been sent from San Francisco by two [steam]ers. The water has materially subsided, but the weather is still unfavorable [in the] whole valley. Other portions of the [State] have suffered severely from this unprecedented inundation, and many millions of [property] have been destroyed.

The Tribun[e]

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1[862]

Arrival of Gen. Lane.

Gen. Jim Lane, accompanied by his [staff,] arrived in this city at eleven o'clock la[st even]ing, en route for Kansas, and took ro[oms at] the Tremont House. His staff have [also] arrived.

MUSTERED IN.—It will be a matter o[f gra]tifying intelligence to the public to lea[rn that] the differences in the Mechanic Fusil[iers regi]ment have been settled and that the m[en have] been mustered into the United States [service.] There is now every probability that th[is] regiment will be soon brought into act[ive service] as an adjunct to Gen. Lane's expe[dition.] In whatever situation they may be plac[ed they] will give a good account of themselves.

Arrival of the Wisconsin Fir[st Ar]tillery.

The Second and Fourth Batteries [of the] First Wisconsin Artillery arrived last [night] from Racine by the Chicago and Mil[waukee] Railroad, en route for Baltimore and th[e Poto]mac. They left Camp Utley, where th[ey have] been encamped since September 1st, [yester]day afternoon at 1 o'clock, and reach[ed this] city at 5 o'clock. They immediately t[ook up] their line of march for the depot of th[e Mich]igan Southern and Northern Indiana R[ailroad,] and after a hasty embarkation left for [the] East at 7 o'clock. Owing to th[e late]ness of the hour, and the necessity of di[spatch,] there were no demonstrations along t[he line] of march between the two depots. Th[e men] were well uniformed and accoutred, bu[t] without their batteries. These will arr[ive to]day with those of the First and Thi[rd bat]teries who are expected to pass throug[h the] city this evening en route for Louisvill[e.]

NEWS FROM SECESS[IA]

Three young men, named Charles Co[x, ...] Gilbert and W. J. Morell, deserters fr[om the] Southern army, arrived at the Tremont [House] on Monday night, having been forwarde[d from] Cairo to this city by George W. Gag[e] and other citizens who were cognizant o[f their] case. Cox, in company with G[ilbert,] Morell and a fourth party, named Gardn[er, who] has remained in Cairo, are all strong [Union] men, who, prior to the breaking out [of the] war, had been engaged in various capac[ities in] the South. Upon the commencement o[f hos]tilities, they, in common with numerous [other] Northern men, were impressed into the [rebel] army. Gilbert, who had formerly bee[n con]nected with Rice's equestrian establish[ment,] was compelled to join a Louisiana reg[iment.] Cox, who was a compositor in the o[ffice of] that rampant organ of secession, the Me[mphis] *Appeal*, was offered his choice: to enlist [in a] Tennessee regiment or be confined [in a] laboratory and engaged in manufac[turing car]tridges. He chose the former as pr[esent]ing the best opportunities for escape. [Morell] was also impressed into a Tennessee [regi]ment and Gardner into a Louisiana regi[ment.] The concentration of the Southern for[ces at] Columbus brought them together and [a sym]pathy of feeling and sentiment soo[n dis]covered them to each other, and they la[id var]ious plans of escape.

The battle of Belmont, in which their [regi]ments were engaged, offering a favorabl[e op]portunity, they deserted and made their [way] into the woods, but were arrested seven [miles] below Cairo by Southern scouts, and [were] bound and taken to Columbus, where, [put] into irons, they were tried by general [court] martial before the reverend rebel and [arch] traitor, Gen. Polk, and sentenced to [...] They were put into heavy irons and [placed in] the guard house until two days before [the] time of the proposed execution when the happy quartette were made the happy [...] of a file at the hands of a friend. [With] this instrument they filed off their irons, [...] them together for a time with a wire [...] from their bucket so as not to arouse the [sus]picions of the guard. Upon the night of [their] escape, although a heavy force of senti[nels] was on guard, by means of a [...] they cut through the floor of the g[uard] house and then forced their way th[rough] the dirt and rubbish, by means of the [...] derneath four buildings, and emerged in [the rear] of the picket guard, who were huddled [to]gether round a fire. They crawled along [on] their hands and knees and managed to el[ude] the observation of the picket. In this man[ner] they proceeded until they reached the bus[hes,] when they set off at a rapid pace, which [was] not slackened until they came within the li[nes] of the Twentieth Illinois, Col. Marsh, at C[amp] Jefferson, at the mouth of Mayfield Cr[eek.] Col. Marsh forwarded them in safety to C[airo,] where Gardner still remains. The other [three] were passed to this city, and left last eve[ning] for their homes, Gilbert for Brooklyn, N. [Y.,] and Morell and Cox for Watertown, N. Y.

The parties are quite young, but very in[tell]igent and energetic, and are determined [to] once more shoulder the musket, this time [in] defence of freedom. They have rendered [our] forces at Cairo most excellent service by [fur]nishing Commodore Foote much valuable [in]formation and drawings of the defence[s of] Columbus.

They represent that Columbus is stro[ngly f]ortified, and that the troops are still at w[ork d]ay and night in the intrenchments. T[hey a]re in hourly expectations of an attack, [and] sleep at night—when they do sleep—u[nder] arms. The forces at Columbus num[ber] 40,000 men, composed of all nationalit[ies, but] mainly from Tennessee, Arkansas, Mis[sissi]ppi and Louisiana. The Tennessee tr[oops a]re well uniformed in "nigger clot[h" and] armed with improved muskets. The [other] troops, however, are wretchedly armed w[ith sh]ot-guns, and poorly uniformed, many [of th]em barefooted, but all seem hopeful, c[onte]nted and confident of ultimate success. [Th]e ranks are large numbers of Union [men w]ho have been impressed into the service, [and w]ill seize the first opportunity to escape. Columbus is defended by eighty pieces [of or]dnance commanding the river, the larg[est a] 128-pounder. The sub-marine battery [is lo]cated three miles above Columbus, and i[ts wires] extend back from the river for a d[ist]ance of three-quarters of a mile. At Memp[his b]usiness was comparatively prostrate and la[bor]ers were of frequent occurrence.

WHOOPING COUGH.—"*Brown's Bronch[ial T]roches*," or Cough Lozenges, are efficacious w[ith c]hildren laboring from this disorder, hoarseness [and] other affections of the chest, having a soothi[ng in]fluence, assisting expectoration, and prevent[ing] accumulation of phlegm, which often causes [a se]nse of suffocation so common with this cough.

GOOD CHEER.—Ladies, if you are melancholy a[nd] cast down in your minds, use D. B. De Land['s] Chemical Saleratus; it will not only succeed [in] raise your bread, biscuit, &c., but will [also] raise your drooping spirits, so that you will [be] better prepared to endure the troubles and tri[als of] domestic life. Call for the Saleratus where y[ou do] your trading, and if they have not got it, [let] them they must get it. Most wholesale and reta[il de]alers in the country keep it.

For Information.

ONARGA, Jan. 12.

[Edi]tors Chicago Tribune:

In the Weekly of January 12th, Rural sa[ys th]at whilst one man can put in and take ca[re of] sixty acres of corn, it is doubtful if [...] the person could take care of two acres [of so]rghum. Now if Rural can through your p[aper] convince the people of this vicinity th[at one] man can raise sixty acres of corn withou[t] help except what he pays in kind, [...] for a very great favor, as we [...] as well if he raises half that amount. [...] it, the difficulty would be as follows: [We] raise corn on the same ground sever[al yea]rs in succession, which precludes the ide[a of] fall plowing, and an average team canno[t ord]inarily plow so much ground in seaso[n that] one man could not tend it without som[e im]plement much better than any I know o[f,] even if it is grown, how is it to be gath[ered?] It is called a fair day's work to c[ut two-]thirds of an acre; which would require [...] days to secure the corn, which is mor[e than] can reasonably be expected. I think [...] business to raise corn for eleven cent[s wh]ich is all it brings in Onarga, and would li[ke] to learn some method by which I cou[ld raise] as much more as I now do with the sam[e lab]or.

Yours, for information,
M. E. WHITE.

Sorghum Syrup.

We have received from A. H. Miller, Esq., [of L]aporte, Indiana, whose sorghum opera[tions] we have had occasion before to no[tice,] two samples of sorghum syrup, one in [its] crude state, as it came from the pan; [the other] refined by a process which Mr. Mille[r has] invented, and set up on his own premises. [The] process of refining is as follows:

[A] barrel of syrup is emptied into his large boil[er or p]an, which holds about one hundred and fifty [gallons,] and sufficiently diluted with water, to [bring it] to a rapid boiling condition. He uses eggs [and] milk for cleansing—blood, which is much better, [being] hard to obtain. When the boiling commences [he] begins to skim it, continuing at that until [it is] ready to be put into the filter, which, is [of] charcoal; after it has passed through that, it [is] placed over the fire and boiled to a sufficient [den]sity to answer the purpose of barreling. [...] Mr. Miller thinks in passing through the [filter] it loses about ten per cent. of its quan[tity.] He also thinks that with his facilities he can [do] it in considerable quantities for 20 cents a [gallon,] and make it quite profitable to him. The [charcoal] which is used in filtering is finely ground. It [can] be used several times, [and] will, after being used several times, [lose] its apparent strength, when it is emptied [into] a retort and burned over again; then it is [as] good as before it was used the first time.

[The] sample of refined syrup we received [from] Mr. Miller is of a beautiful golden color, [cl]ear as crystal, and we think of as good, if [not] better, flavor as syrup of any description [found] in the market. The crude is also of ex[cellent] flavor, and is fast crystallizing.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1862.

Arrival of Gen. Lane.

Gen. Jim Lane, accompanied by his family, arrived in this city at eleven o'clock last evening, en route for Kansas, and took rooms at the Tremont House. His staff have not yet arrived.

MUSTERED IN.—It will be a matter of gratifying intelligence to the public to learn that the differences in the Mechanic Fusileer regiment have been settled and that the men have been mustered into the United States service. There is now every probability that this the regiment will be soon brought into active service, as an adjunct to Gen. Lane's expedition. In whatever situation they may be placed they will give a good account of themselves.

Arrival of the Wisconsin First Artillery.

The Second and Fourth Batteries of the First Wisconsin Artillery arrived last evening from Racine by the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, en route for Baltimore and the Potomac. They left Camp Utley, where they have been encamped since September 1st, yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, and reached this city at 5 o'clock. They immediately took up their line of march for the depot of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, and after a hasty embarkation left for Toledo and the East at 7 o'clock. Owing to the lateness of the hour, and the necessity of dispatch, there were no demonstrations along the line of march between the two depots. The men were well uniformed and accoutred, but were without their batteries. These will arrive today with those of the First and Third Batteries who are expected to pass through this city this evening en route for Louisville.

NEWS FROM SECESSIA.

Three young men, named Charles Cox, Jesse Gilbert and W. J. Morell, deserters from the Southern army, arrived at the Tremont House on Monday night, having been forwarded from Cairo to this city by George W. Gage, Esq., and other citizens who were cognizant of their condition. Cox, in company with Gilbert, Morelland a fourth party, named Gardner, who has remained in Cairo, are all strong Union men, who, prior to the breaking out of the war, had been engaged in various capacities at the South. Upon the commencement of hostilities, they, in common with numerous other Northern men, were impressed into the rebel army. Gilbert, who had formerly been connected with Rice's equestrian establishment, was compelled to join a Louisiana regiment. Cox, who was a compositor in the office of that rampant organ of secession, the Memphis *Appeal*, was offered his choice: to enlist in a Tennessee regiment or be confined in the county jail. Morell and engaged in manufacturing saltpetre for the rebel government. Each of these persons had formerly been a resident of Illinois, and 4th among those en-

to, including the and some Kentucky deserters. The party is composed of Sheppard's regiment of Texas Rangers. They made through heavy rains and almost direct hours per day, in spite of

dispatches given to the Federal

said to be killed is unable to eat owing to the effects of the shells. Other casualties of a similar character shall be reported, and that no exchange of prisoners shall circulate in the State. Penalties for violation of this section are directed. The report is made the special order for Thursday, the Convention went into Committee of the Whole on Article 3, but adjourned without making any progress.

The question of a system of compensation to Legislature will be adhered to.

THE CALIFORNIA FLOOD.

Sacramento Inundated—Legislature Compelled to Adjourn—Great Loss of Property.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—The Legislature has adjourned to the 20th inst., to allow the water to subside from Sacramento. The whole city has been under water from two to eleven feet deep. The people have been driven to the second stories of their houses, and are unable to build fires to cook their victuals. Cooked provisions in large quantities have been sent from San Francisco by two steamers. The water has materially subsided to-day, but the weather is still unfavorable for the whole valley. Other portions of the State have suffered severely from this unprecedented inundation, and many millions of property have been destroyed.

Ex-President Tyler.

Our dispatches announce the death of ex-President Tyler, which took place at Richmond on Friday night last, 18th inst. Virginia has been called the "Mother of Presidents" since of our sixteen Chief Magistrates, seven were born within her limits. Washington illustriously heads the list, whereof John Tyler was last and least. Long before his day statesmen had ceased to be the staple of the State devoted to negro breeding. John Tyler was born in Charles City county, March 29th, 1790, and at the time of his death was thus about 72 years of age. Following the profession of his father, he entered the bar at the age of nineteen, and achieved some prominence in his profession. In the course of his public life he has been a member of the house of Delegates, Representative to Congress, Governor of Virginia, and during his second term in the latter office resigned it to succeed John Randolph in the United States Senate. He was ever the advocate of Southern rights doctrines, an admirer and close disciple of Calhoun, fought by his side on the nullification question, was among the opposition to Jackson's Administration, and recorded his vote against the Force bill.

Elected to the Vice Presidency in the campaign of 1840, one month after the inauguration saw him succeed the lamented Harrison in the Chief Magistracy. His entire administration, with honest-minded men of all parties, will bear a stain from the act of insincerity and bad faith which no historian can gloss over, and which will find, in its principle, few defenders. He was traitorous to the party whose suffrages he received and false to his own pledges. This act of President Tyler cost him his Cabinet, with the exception of one member.

Since retiring from the Presidential Chair, Mr. Tyler has mingled but little in public life. His last appearance was most characteristic of the man. He was President of the Peace Convention which closed its session at Washington February 27th of the past year, a few days before the inauguration of President Lincoln. After aiding in the preparation of the humiliating propositions reluctantly accepted by loyal people as a basis of compromise, John Tyler was the first to denounce the work of his own hands in a public speech at Richmond, a few days after, in which he took strong secession ground.

A pro-slavery statesman, he lived to see this monstrous rebellion, the legitimate fruits of the doctrines he defended. He lived to see Nullification become Secession, and himself to swell with what influence he possessed the forces of those who were striving to subvert the Union. His brother has left in the rebel capital, surrounded by the hordes of slavery's power. The last among the dwindling line of statemen Virginia has given to the country, himself succeeded by the Masons, and Garnetts, and Pryors, he dies without honor, and is destined to fill no niche in history save in the brief line that records his fortuitous elevation even if its shame be charitably unrecorded.

Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer.

The rebel commander in Eastern Kentucky, killed at the battle of Somerset on the 19th inst.—Felix K. Zollicoffer—is more honorably though perhaps less widely known as the Whig and American member of Congress from the Nashville (Tenn.) District, in the years from 1853 to 1859 inclusive. In all the exciting contests of that eventful period he was esteemed a conservative national man; and his record is, for the representative of a Southern constituency, quite unimpeachable. We do not recall what part he took in the earlier secession movements of 1850 and 1851, further than to take a military rank in the Confederacy, and since that date his name has been familiar as household words. Briefly, his military career has been to "subjugate and reconcile" the Union men of East Tennessee. One of his first acts was to suppress Parson Brownlow's paper. He early established himself at Cumberland Gap, and from thence he invaded Kentucky simultaneously with the movement upon Columbus and the Green. Not long after the right flank of the rebel line of occupation. It is still fresh in the minds of the people how terribly he was beaten at Crab Orchard, two months since, and what horrors attended the retreat of his shattered army. Recovering, he advanced anew into the State, by a better route, and has occupied a strong position on the North bank of the Cumberland river, navigable thence to Nashville, and running some important salt mills for the Confederacy. We shall soon have the news that the battle of Warrington, the Navy Yard and Woolsey, I doubt if we have done them any injury worth speaking of, and so far Fort Pickens is as strong as before the first bombardment. There were but few if any accidents worth recording, but the Navy Yard was illuminated by way of bravado, suspended a light outside of the fort, that the rebels might better see where to fire. Brave as Bragg is of the opinion that, had he five thousand additional troops, he could take the Navy Yard and Forts McRae and Barrancas.

☞ This week's TRIBUNE conveys to its readers a large amount of news, several days ahead of the New York weekly papers. The crushing defeat of General Zollicoffer's rebel army, and the death of their chief, are cheering items of news. It will be known to our readers several days before subscribers to Eastern papers get it. The interest of the war centers in the Southwest, and we can best all other papers in getting Western news.

A Splendid Chance for Gen. Halleck's "Order No. 3."

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, January 16, 1862.

A few days since, while Company C of the Iowa 5d, under command of Lieutenant Leffingwell, was in the occupancy of Florence, guarding the North Missouri Railroad at that point, a negro came dashing towards the camp about eleven o'clock at night, mounted upon a high-spirited horse. He was ordered to pass the guard, who sprang forward and caught the bridle-reign of his horse and stopped him. The negro immediately threw himself from the animal, and, in a cringing, obsequious manner observed: "Massa soger, please let me go in de camp and see the Illinoy soger." The guard informed him that they were Iowa soldiers, and desired to know what he wanted. He hung down his head for a moment, seemingly musing upon the disappointment, and then continued—"Massa soger! look at dis collor; I'se a good nigger. Please let me go in." The guard now discovered that he was ironed, and immediately called the officer of the guard who took him to the guard-house. In the morning he was taken before Lieutenant Leffingwell, around whose quarters the entire command had already assembled; and never did men look upon a more degrading and humiliating than that which was presented to them in the person of this slave. Around his neck was a band of iron, to which was attached a chain and a half inches wide, not locked but securely riveted. Three iron prongs of lightning-rod size projected from the collar to equal distances apart, and arose above his head about nine inches, with an outward inclination. The iron had incrusted his neck, and the wound had partially healed, forming a protection he had given to them by holding up the band with his hands during the three preceding days that he was concealed in a corn field, but while riding the horse he could not hold it up, and it had opened the wound, from which there was a bloody, matter-y stream trickling down upon his naked shoulders. The men stood around, gazing upon the scene before them in mute astonishment, and it was not until the negro had repeated his petition two or three times that they could realize the fact that the cruelty of the scene before them was the act of a slave master, living but a short distance from St. Louis, the enlightened emporium of Missouri. The negro observed—"Please massa soger take dis collor off my neck. I'se a good nigger; I'll do any thing you want me. De Illinoy sogers cut de collar off 'er Ben." The Lieutenant immediately ordered it to be stricken off, when an effort was procured, which could not be made to work upon the band only in a slanting manner. After a labor of over three hours it was removed, the men taking turn about—two holding the band while one used the file. The band is now in the possession of Lieutenant Leffingwell, who holds it as one of the trophies of the 3d Iowa, and the negro is now officiating in his quarters as a servant.

The master of this contraband resides about ten miles from Florence. It appears that the negro had carried this iron band upon his neck nearly three months, as a punishment for attempting his wife to make her escape into Illinois. Gen. Halleck, or some other *prudent* commander, may order this band to be re-riveted upon the neck, and the "property" surrendered to his master; but from what I have seen of the Iowa soldiers, I believe that blood would drip from the point of the bayonet that every hand would do it. The contraband always gives the Missouri troops a wide berth, and generally makes for the Illinois regiments under whose broad shield of bayonets he feels secure.

ENFIELD.

☞ The Provost Marshal of Cairo is A. J. Kuykendall, ex-Senator from Johnson county, who cannot forget the partisan in his new position. He frequently insults Republicans when applying for passes to leave Cairo, by wishing he had power to send them "*down the river.*" In short his Senatorial term has not improved his manners. Most men improve by contact with the world. He has not. Egypt has plenty of gentlemen capable of filling this position more acceptably than it is now filled.

☞ It is said that the New York Central Railroad Company contemplate building a new bridge across the Genesee River, at Rochester, at an estimated cost of $80,000.

☞ Ten copies of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE for $10, without any gold pen bother.

Secretary Wellesley's Security Defense of his Transactions—Gen. Morgan.

Even if there were no other evidence against him, the special apology made by Secretary Welles in reply to Congress, and the facts he gives in connection with the argument, would be enough to prove all that has been charged of wasteful expenditure in the naval purchases made by Commodore D. Morgan. Mr. Welles, indeed, ought to be removed for making so lame a defense. If he had been better he should have said as little as possible. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes:

"The statements made in this curious 'report' are truly startling, and will afford the public an opportunity of ascertaining how the Treasury has been depleted in the purchase of the vessels. Among other startling facts which come out in the course of the report, are these: That the Government paid fourteen thousand five hundred dollars to one W. A. Harbuck, for two old ships, (the Roman and Wm. Badger,) for which purchase only paid six thousand five hundred dollars, *only acting as the agent of the Government!* That over and above this, Harbuck was paid five per cent. commission upon the fourteen thousand five hundred dollars, and an additional two and a half per cent. upon the same sum for advancing the money.

That the steamer Stars and Stripes, which cost her owners but thirty-five thousand dollars, was sold to the Government for fifty-five thousand dollars—Mr. Morgan (Government Agent) being made to believe that it cost sixty thousand dollars to build her. The Secretary endeavors to make this tremendous leap by saying to prove that the owners built the vessel remarkably cheap, and that, in point of fact, she was at the time of the purchase worth the fifty-five thousand dollars paid for her.

That the Penguin, another vessel of less tonnage than the Stars and Stripes with machinery considerably inferior, was bought and purchased for seventy-five thousand dollars, (Gen. Breese approving); and that the same Naval officer paid the same amount of money for the Albatross, three years older than the Stars and Stripes, and of less tonnage. It will excite astonishment in the minds of the merchants and shippers of New York City, on the 11th of the present month, addressed a letter to Senator Foote, expressive of their belief that the purchases made by Mr. Morgan were made with "integrity, economy and ability, and to the great advantage of the government."

New Year's Day at Pensacola—The Bombardment of Fort Pickens.

[Key West Correspondence N. Y. Herald, 6th.]

The Rhode Island has arrived, bringing news of another bombardment at Fort Pickens on the 1st inst., with the usual twenty hours. I am gratified to say that no one was killed, and but one slightly wounded on our side. Col. Brown seems determined not to allow them to remain quiet, and he may have opened the ball merely as a New Year's gift.

On the morning of the 1st instant a small rebel steamer was observed from Fort Pickens making her way to the Navy Yard. She being out of the reach of the guns, another one on board waving a rebel flag, which seemed to say, "You dare not fire at me." This was not to be borne with patience, as Col. Brown had frequently fired upon the rebels in double quick time. The fire from Fort Pickens was immediately answered from all the rebel batteries, and the engagement became general. The firing was kept up throughout the day, and at night Pickens maintained a fire from the 13-inch mortars, which was hotly returned. About eight o'clock in the p. m. a fire broke out in the Navy Yard, which continued throughout the night, and from the extent of the conflagration it is supposed that the greater part of the buildings in the Navy Yard have been destroyed, and also the larger part, if not all, of the vessels of war which lie adjoining the Navy Yard on the north.

The firing on both sides was remarkable for its correctness, considering the immense numbers fell inside of Fort Pickens, and it is wonderful that no loss was sustained. Our men behaved themselves in the equal proportion, but I have no doubt we will have an old story from Gen. Bragg, that he took it all very coolly, and their loss was nothing.

The bombardment was truly magnificent in the extreme. Every shell could be traced in its course through the air from the time it left the gun until it struck its object, and in connection with the conflagration, rendered the whole affair a sight such as Pensacola, and but few others, had never before witnessed. The illumination was so great that it was distinctly seen by the United States steamer Mercedita, when over forty miles at sea.

All our batteries were engaged, and did their work admirably. Fort McRae, which had been so roughly handled by the rebels, and on the right flank of the rebel line of occupation. It is still fresh in the minds of the people how terribly he was beaten at Crab Orchard, two months since, and what horrors attended the retreat of his shattered army. Recovering, he advanced anew into the State, by a better route, and has occupied a strong position on the North bank of the Cumberland river, navigable thence to Nashville, and running some important salt mills for the Confederacy. We shall soon have the news that the battle of Warrington, the Navy Yard and Woolsey. I doubt if we have done them any injury worth speaking of, and so far Fort Pickens is as strong as before the first bombardment. There were but few if any accidents worth recording, but the Navy Yard was illuminated by way of bravado, suspended a light outside of the fort, that the rebels might better see where to fire. Brave as Bragg is of the opinion that, had he five thousand additional troops, he could take the Navy Yard and Forts McRae and Barrancas.

The St. Louis War Claim Commission —Some Account of its Proceedings.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Monday sums up, in advance of its full report, the following due access had to the official figures, an account of what the War Claim Commission has done—its labors being now completed. The Commission is composed of Hon. David Davis, of Illinois; Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, and Hugh Campbell, of St. Louis. They were appointed upon the removal of General Fremont, to examine the accounts of the Department prior to October 14th, and have been in session continuously for some seventy days. The period in which to present claims expired January 1st, but the Secretary of War has also allowed a discretion to the Board to receive claims after that time, (when they could not have been presented earlier,) and a number of these claims have since been received. In all, 5,875 claims, representing $9,067,871.55, have been filed. Over six hundred witnesses have been examined, their testimony covering six thousand pages of manuscript. Thirteen hundred claims have been accepted and paid; others are in progress of payment; and the balance are now under decision, or have been rejected, or are held for examination before the Court of Claims at Washington.

The *Republican* says the claims (footing $9,067,371.55, as above,) may be classified as follows:

Money loaned and taken	$1,040,589 77
Claims for horses	1,570,000 00
" " mules	800,000 00
" " tents	265,000 00
" " barracks	40,000 00
" " forts at St. Louis	45,000 00
" " barracks, at St. Louis	60,000 00
" " forts at Jefferson City	4,500 00
" " forts at Cape Girardeau	11,000 00
" " wagons and harness	700,000 00
" " cavalry and infantry equipments	700,000 00
Steamboat claims, for transportation and subsistence	485,000 00
Railroad claims for transportation	365,000 00
Claims of Express Companies	35,000 00
Claims for wagon transportation	30,000 00
" " forage	500,000 00
" " clothing, boots, blankets, &c.	1,450,000 00
" " subsistence	100,000 00
" " rent	50,000 00
" " transportation	700,000 00
" " lumber, wood, &c	61,000 00
" " labor and services	40,000 00
" " ordnance	637,000 00
" " hospital stores	19,500 00
" " quartermaster	175,000 00
" " livery, &c.	75,000 00
" " gun-boats, mortar-boats &c	730,000 00
" " telegraphing	17,500 00
" " railroad iron, cars, &c	110,000 00
" " engineer materials	15,000 00
" " pontoon bridges	20,000 00

The first Item on the above list—"Money loaned and *taken*"—It is proper to add was paid off among the first acts of the commission, legal interest being added and payments made in gold. It may be of interest to people to know how this amount was divided:

Boatmen's Saving Institute	$194,300 35
Building and Savings Association	127,613 17
Mechanics' Bank	26,000 00
Merchants' Bank	79,000 00
German Savings Institution	10,000 00
Commercial Bank of Kentucky	14,000 00
Bebrell & Hess	43,000 00
Wm. & Kaime	8,000 00
Southern Bank	14,000 00
Belcher's Sugar Refining Co., assignee	10,000 40
Partridge & Co	8,000 00
People's Savings Association	10,000 00
Reed & Co	4,500 00
McKechnie & Ballantine	8,500 00
Geo. D. Hall, assignee	10,000 00
Bank of Missouri	291,103 00
State Savings Association, assignee	21,735 00
Exchange Bank	141,397 74
Union Bank	64,977 50

Coffee Growing in Illinois.

The resources of our State appear to be without limit. Not only are we producing our own Syrup and Sugar, and are likely to produce our own Cotton, but it has been demonstrated to a certainty that Coffee can be grown in Illinois.

Mr. George R. Hoffman, of Effingham county, last year raised *two bushels of coffee*, nearly identical with the Rio coffee. His seed was sent to him three years ago from Austria. It is unproductive the first year, bearing a little the second year, and is most productive the third season. At estimate, *thirty bushels can be grown per acre.* The plant has every appearance of hardiness and adaptability to Illinois soil. Many farmers in Mr. Hoffman's vicinity will plant it the coming season.

The Southern rebellion may be the means of proving to the world that the West is capable of supplying the country with all it needs in the way of the substantials, as well as the condiments and luxuries of life.

☞ The Washington dispatch to the N. Y. *Herald* of the 18th says the Committee on the Reduction of the Expenses of the Government expect to make a reduction of about $4,000,000 in the army roll, $300,000 or $500,000 in the expenses of Congress, and large amounts in the navy; also in the Treasury and the navy; also in the United States courts of law, and collectors of customs, &c., at New York and other large cities. The whole amount of the matter is, that there will be introduced a series of measures to bring about economy.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Emerging Indications—Judge Trumbull's Confiscation and Emancipation Bill—Improvement in the Examination of Ways and Means—the Financial Question.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1862.

There are again hopeful indications cropping out in one place and another at the Federal Capital. I do not refer particularly to army movements, although the signs of action are more portentous than they have been at any time since the meeting of Congress. Were it not for the ocean of slush which has supervened, I should make bold to predict an early movement of Gen. McClellan's twenty-four baggage wagons. It may also be said of the army that in point of discipline, to the eye of unmilitary observers, it is scarcely less than perfect. The West Point officers still curse "awkward volunteers" from force of habit, yet there are scores, if not hundreds of volunteer officers who, with six months' experience, can out-manœuvre many of the superstitious blockheads who have had from four to ten years' training wasted upon them, and whom no amount of education would ever qualify for good Sergeant-Majors. The army of the Potomac is a well-drilled, efficient and courageous army, abounding in the elements of which victories are made, and by which rebellions are put down. All that it needs is the order, "Forward, march!" and I am inclined to think that that order will be given as soon as the roads are again in tolerable condition.

But the encouraging signs to which I alluded pertain to a different subject. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate have reported back Judge Trumbull's Confiscation and Emancipation act not only not shorn of any of its essential features, but with several new ones of added excellence. The Committee consists of Messrs. Trumbull, Foster, Ten-Eyck, Harris, Cowan, Powell, and Bayard. The four first named voted for the bill; the three others against it. Cowan, though selected as a Republican, is really a pro-slavery man; he believes in negro catching and returning by army officers, as he declared by his vote a short time ago on Senator Wilson's bill to prohibit that enormity. It was not believed three weeks ago, that Judge Trumbull's bill would ever get through the Committee. That it has done so by a majority vote, and by the votes of three naturally conservative members (Foster, TenEyck and Harris), is justly regarded a triumph. Judge Harris, though representing a radical constituency, is a very conservative man. Mr. Foster, though inclined to be radical himself, represents a very conservative State; and Mr. Ten Eyck is both a conservative himself and the representative of the most conservative State in the North.

Another hopeful indication is the clock which the Ways and Means Committee of the House have received as to the project of immediately belching a hundred and fifty millions of irredeemable Treasury notes on the country—than which Vesuvius never made a more destructive eruption. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, the chairman of the Committee, is deeply imbued with the old Democratic notion of finance, namely: high tariff, large "banking facilities," and consequent high prices; then the greater part of the buildings in the Navy Yard have been destroyed, and also the larger part, if not all, of the vessels of war which lie adjoining the Navy Yard on the north.

The firing on both sides was remarkable for its correctness, considering the immense numbers fell inside of Fort Pickens, and it is wonderful that no loss was sustained. Our men behaved themselves in the equal proportion, but I have no doubt we will have an old story from Gen. Bragg, that he took it all very coolly, and their loss was nothing.

The bombardment was truly magnificent in the extreme. Every shell could be traced in its course through the air from the time it left the gun until it struck its object, and in connection with the conflagration, rendered the whole affair a sight such as Pensacola, and but few others, had never before witnessed. The illumination was so great that it was distinctly seen by the United States steamer Mercedita, when over forty miles at sea.

All our batteries were engaged, and did their work admirably. Fort McRae, which had been so roughly handled by the rebels, and on the right flank of the rebel line of occupation.

THE ILLINOIS STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[From our Special Reporter.]

SPRINGFIELD, January 17, 1862.

JUDGES' FEES.

After the reading of the journal, the President laid several communications before the Convention. First, in order came the statement of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, which was read and excited much attention:

The following is a correct statement showing the whole number of suits commenced in the Superior Court of Chicago from its organization April 14th, 1839, to December 31st, 1861, inclusive, together with the amount of judges fees paid on same:

Cases.	Fees on each.	Amount.
6,626 Common law	$4.50	$18,560.00
938 Chancery	10.00	9,380 00
505 Appeals	1.50	757.50
697 Chancery	3.00	2,091.00
		$31,960.50

DEDUCTING

11 Chancery cases changed to common law	$33.00
10 " " forma pauperis	30.00
1 Common law case	2.50
Total amount paid	$65.50
	$31,895.00

THOS. H. CAMPER,
Clerk of Superior Court of Chicago.

THE STATE TREASURER.

The fees and perquisites of the State Treasurer, as shown from a communication from him received to-day, amount to not far from $3,000 per annum, which is $1,000 less than the salary of the State and nothing so much money in charge as Mr. Butler.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

The following letter was also received from the Treasurer, and explains itself:

TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, January 17, 1862.

Hon. Wm. A. Hacker, President of Illinois Constitutional Convention:

SIR: In response to a resolution of the Convention requesting me to "Report the Revenue Fund, including the two mill tax, in the Treasury from the 1st day of April to the 1st day of January, 1862; the amount of revenue paid out of the Treasury within the dates above named, under appropriations for revenue purposes, and the amount of revenue fund (if any) paid out for war purposes; the amount (if any) set apart for interest and other purposes; the amount of revenue fund actually in the Treasury, and the amount of revenue warrants outstanding on the 1st day of January, 1862," I respectfully submit the accompanying tabular statement, marked A and B.

There are no records in the office by which the Treasurer can furnish the required information in relation to outstanding revenue warrants. If information should be sought in the Auditor's office, it would doubtless be furnished.

I hope it will not be deemed improper for me to state that there has been no fund set apart to pay interest since February last. Out of the interest fund on hand, being $370,673 60, the semi-annual interest falling due this current month is now being paid, for which I have not as yet applied for a warrant on the Treasury.

For the semi-annual interest falling due on the first of July next, no fund has as yet been set apart. Before the means in the hands of the Treasurer shall be exhausted, he deems it his duty to call the attention of the next session of the Legislature to the necessity of providing for the payment of exorbitant and unnecessary taxes levied on the February 25th, 1861—to set apart so much of the fund as will meet the interest to accrue on the first day of July next.

For the general revenue fund whatever has been paid out for war purposes.

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM BUTLER, State Treasurer.

Statement A referred to aboveshows the balance of revenue in the treasury on hand to be, January 1, 1862, $242,444 16.

Statement B shows the balance of interest fund on hand January 1, 1862, to be $370,673.60.

It must not be inferred because the Treasurer in the above communication says there has been no money set apart for the interest payable in July next, that no money in the interest will not be paid. He intends to say that he will set apart of the funds to be paid in between now and that time a sum sufficient to pay that interest.

FROM THE STATE AUDITOR.

A communication was received from the Auditor in reply to Mr. Weed's recent resolution of the 8th inst., covering statement A, B and C. The following is a copy of

AUDITOR'S STATEMENT—A.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of Illinois, which appears on the books of the Auditor's Office, viz:

The School Fund at 6 per cent. interest, being five-sixths of the three percent. fund received from the General Government $613,362 96
Surplus revenue received from theGeneral School Fund and added to the School Fund at 6 per cent. interest 330,299 29
$943,662 25

The Interest on the above amount is paid yearly by distribution to the several counties and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

College Fund, one-sixth of 3 per cent .. $126,618 33
Seminary Fund, being proceeds of sale of seminary lands 59,838 73
$186,457 04

Six per cent. on the College and Seminary Fund is annually paid to the Normal University and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

SURPLUS REVENUE.

The amount of surplus revenue received from the General Government, in addition to the sum above shown as added to the School Fund, as appears from the accounts and vouchers in the Board of Commissioners, was $343,326 82. On this amount no interest is paid.

The foregoing sums amount in the aggregate to the sum of $1,307,794 14, and are all unfunded indebtedness.

AUDITOR'S STATEMENT B

gives a list of the real property of the State without any comment. It consists of 60 acres of land, the State House, the Executive Mansion, the Arsenal, the Penitentiary, the Supreme Court Building, the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and Charitable Institutions at Jacksonville.

AUDITOR'S STATEMENT C

is a tabular statement of the amount of taxes charged to the different counties, how much of those sums have been paid, how much abated, and how much defaulted.

1860.

Charged	$2,219,406
Abated	23,176
Paid	1,993,264
Defaulted	344,967

1861.

Charged	$368,660
Paid	90,00—only.

WHAT THIS ALL MEANS.

It is understood here that information has been received from Washington since yesterday, to the effect that peace propositions are being entertained at the Capital, based on these conditions:

1. Recognition of the C. S. A. by the Federal Government.
2. The same relations to exist between the United States and the Confederate States of America as between the United States and Canada as to fugitive slaves.
3. Absolute free trade between the United States and the Southern Confederacy.

I give these statements for what they are worth; there is evidently a powerful influence at work here to some such end.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

On motion of Mr. Starne, the Convention went into committee of the whole, Mr. Ficklin in the Chair, on Article III. of the Constitution.

Section 8 being under consideration, Mr. Allen, amended, on motion of Mr. Starne, to read as follows, and so adopted by the Committee: "Sec. 8. In the year 1870, and every tenth year thereafter, the census taken by the Government of the United States shall be adopted as the basis of representation in the enumeration of this State, and the number of Senators and Representatives shall at the first regular session holden after the returns herein provided are made, be apportioned among the several counties or districts to be established by law, according to the number of white inhabitants."

The amended section does away with the necessity of a State census, which, under the present Constitution, is required to be made every five years.

Mr. Joslyn made an ineffectual attempt to strike out the word "white," so that colored persons could be enumerated, that communication conferring no franchise on them; and in reply to the attacks of southern members, defended the humane principle of caste, color and race, without asking the Convention to adopt them, with great clearness, force and earnestness.

Mr. Ewing, finishing, town-meeting khat of debate on the 9th section, the following substitute was moved by Mr. Parks of Peoria, and adopted, viz:

Sec. 9. The senatorial and representative districts shall be composed of compact and contiguous territory, bounded by county lines, and only one Senator be allowed to each senatorial district, and not more than three Representatives to any one senatorial district. Senatorial districts having the requisite population may have additional Senators allowed them, and cities and towns having the required population may be divided into separate districts.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MOVE TO ABOLISH STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

A communication has been received from the State Auditor concerning the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mr. Vandever moved it be referred to the Committee on Education, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of State Superintendent of Public instruction.

So referred with instructions. This is significant.

HAVE THE SOLDIERS BEEN PROPERLY TREATED?

Mr. Brooks moved and carried the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire whether the soldiers now in the field from the State have been, and continue to be, provided for in all respects as the troops sent into the field from other States have been provided for, and if the Committee find that the Illinois troops have not been thus provided for, they be instructed to inquire further whether the neglect is justly chargeable to any person holding the office under the State, and to report the facts to this Committee. Referred.

CALL ON THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. Pleasants was instructed by the Judiciary Committee to offer the following:

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to inform this Convention what civil officers, agents or employees of the State are by law acting Constitution and laws of this State to appoint, whether occasional and temporary, for fixed terms to fill vacancies, or otherwise including those whose functions are performed without the State, and distinguishing such as are appointed with and without the concurrence of the Senate. Adopted.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The Convention then went into the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wentworth in the Chair. The subject under consideration being *Article Third* of the Constitution. Section eleven was adopted without amendment, all fixing and substituting the year 1865 for the year 1840. An ineffectual attempt was made to substitute June for January as the time for the meeting of the General Assembly. The proposition received perhaps twenty votes.

Sections *twelve to twenty-three*, both inclusive, were adopted, and the business was done in Wentworth's Common Council style, which at first excited considerable merriment, but at last a good deal of indignation.

On section *twenty-three* a good deal of discussion was had, and the deficiencies of that section were pointed out by Messrs. Singleton of Adams, Thornton of Shelby, and Terry of Vermillion. It was shown in course of the debate that under the construction of this section great frauds had been perpetrated by the General Assembly. Under a suspension of the rules hundreds of private and local laws had been introduced, read by their titles three times, and passed all on the same day. There seemed to be an universal agreement as to the necessity of amending, and the section as amended by the committee received its sanction, and is in the following words:

MEMORIAL OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ILLINOIS STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Committee has agreed to present the following memorial to the Convention in answer to the resolution introduced by General Singleton:

The Executive Committee of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a resolution passed by your honorable body, January 15th, 1862, requesting the Executive Committee of the Illinois State Agricultural Society to present to this Convention at the earliest convenience, such suggestions in relation to the agricultural interests of this State as they may deem important, in view of the action of this body for the promotion of the same.

In reply to this request, as courteously transmitted, I am directed to say it is not deemed necessary to more than call your attention to the fact, that the basis of all material wealth, and consequent social comfort to the citizens of any State, is to be found in the products of the producing classes.

That no State which by its legislation deliberately discourages, or fails to provide for the development of its natural resources, can ever, while pursuing that course, become a great, independent, self-sustaining community.

That the State of Illinois has always heretofore acted upon a broad, liberal principle, for the results of which are to-day plainly apparent in the activity which even now pervades all development of productive industry.

That while this is the fact, it is also true that our present relations to the General Government and States and nations imperatively demand that nothing shall be left undone which may properly be done, that our agricultural interests and all the resources are brought to the highest point of profitable production.

With a range of latitude, diversity of soil and climate possessed by no other State in the United States, we have the capacity to compete in the markets of the world in almost all the productions of the temperate zone, and as a consequence of the war and of the condition of our national affairs, new branches of agriculture demand our attention, and it is believed that the State will be called upon to for large supplies of semi-tropical productions.

In view of this condition of things, and that proper discharge of the important and important duties devolving upon us all as citizens of Illinois, we beg leave to suggest that some plan be adopted by which all efforts to develop our mechanical and agricultural resources may be guided by systematic action.

Whether this end may better be attained by the creation of a Bureau of Agriculture as one of the Departments of the State, or by additional endowment of the State Agricultural Society, enabling it to add the mechanical industries to those it now so successfully employed for the diffusion of useful information, your Committee are not now prepared to decide, and feel that the great interests of the State are entirely safe when left to the wisdom and patriotism of the honorable body.

Signed for the Executive Committee.

JOHN REYNOLDS,
Corresponding Secretary.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[From our Special Reporter.]

SPRINGFIELD, January 20, 1862.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

A communication was received from the State Auditor, as follows:

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 17, 1862.

HON. W. A. HACKER, President of Constitutional Convention:

SIR—I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement, marked A, of the approximated receipts from the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to pay a percentage of its gross receipts into the State Treasury, showing the amount and date of each payment, for the years 1857 to 1861, and copy of a resolution adopted by your honorable body, January 10, 1862.

The company has failed to meet the payments required by the resolution of 1857, but I am unable to inform you what amount is now due, in answer to the third inquiry propounded, for reasons which will more fully appear below in my answer to the 4th and 5th inquiries.

In answer to the 4th and 5th inquiries proposed in the resolution of the Convention, I have to state that some time in June or July last the Hon. Wesley Sloan called my attention to the Governor's statement showing the gross earnings of the road from Nov. 1, 1850 to April 30, 1861, and requesting that the per cent. on proceeds of the gross earnings at about $96,000, deducting however, from this latter sum about $20,000 for the interest incurred by said company during the depressed currency, in which it was alleged a large portion of the gross earnings were received. The Governor refused to show the statement, and insisted that the State was entitled to seven per cent. of the gross earnings as reported in dollars and cents, without any allowance for the period of depreciated currency. The President of the company thereupon withdrew the statement, promising, however, an early payment of the amount due the State.

At an interview had between the President and the Attorney of the Company and the Governor and myself, on Monday, the 27th and the 28th of October, 1861, certain reasons were given on behalf of said Company by its officers for delay in the payment of the dues:

1. That the road had labored under great embarrassments, occasioned by the blockade of the Mississippi river, completely destroying its Southern trade.

2. That said road, by the terms of its charter, received much less compensation for transportation of troops and munitions of war than any other good in the State.

3. The President held out as reason for further delay in the payment of the dues that the Company had large claims against the State and United States for transportation of troops and munitions of war, which as soon as allowed by the Board of Auditors, he was promised by the Secretary of the Treasury should be paid, and that the company could then pay the State without embarrassment. The Governor and myself denied that this claim could be offered as a set off to the amount due the State, but the President insisted on it, and expressly disavowed any intention or right to set off said claims, but simply urged the same as a reason for his delay.

About the first day of December, 1861, the Governor telegraphed the President that payment of the amount due the State must be made forthwith. The President came to Springfield and again presented a similar account, (a copy of which is herewith submitted, marked B,) except that instead of the whole amount of gross earnings in dollars, with deduction on account of depreciated paper, this paper purports to be an exhibit of said gross earnings

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1862.

THE ILLINOIS STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[From our Special Reporter.]

SPRINGFIELD, January 14, 1862.

In reply to a resolution, a letter, together with two tabular statements, was received from the Auditor, laid upon the table and ordered to be printed. The Auditor, in his letter, signified the names of three banks only that had provided for the redemption of their notes, namely:

Mechanics Bank, Hardin;
Reaper's Bank, Fairfield;
Union Bank, Benton;

The first business in order was the resolution appointing the Chicago *Staats Zeitung* as one of the journals in which the proceedings were to be published. An attempt was made to order the main question, which failed.

Mr. Brooks of Quincy moved a substitute to the effect that the Secretary of the Convention be ordered to indicate one Republican and one Democratic German newspaper in the State to which the same terms should be offered as to the *Register* and *Journal*.

Mr. Thornton moved to reconsider the vote of the Convention yesterday appointing printers.

Mr. Burr moved to lay the original motion and substitute on the table.

Lost—Ayes, 32; noes, 37.

Mr. Stinson moved the previous question, which was sustained, and the main question being now put, Mr. Brooke's substitute was adopted—ayes, 36; noes, 34. So the *Staats Zeitung* not only triumphed for itself, but carried a Democratic colaborer with it. I have been particular in giving a somewhat extended account of this little controversy, to show our German friends how savagely they are hated and treated by the Democracy, in a Convention composed of two-thirds Democrats.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S LETTER.

The following letter was received from the Commissary General, read, and referred to the Committee on Militia and Military Affairs:

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 14, 1862.

HON. WM. A. HACKER, President of the Constitutional Convention:

SIR: In answer to your resolution of the 10th inst. calling on me for information in relation to outstanding contracts for supplies in my Department, I have the honor to report that I have no commissary stores contracted for and not yet received, but have special contracts to supply by the ration with W. A. Davis at Carrolton, with Joseph Utley at Dixon, and with C. W. Webster at Shawneetown.

Mr. Webster supplies by purchasing on the market until relieved by the United States Commissary—price of complete ration at Dixon is 18 cents, State credit; at Carrolton, 18 cents formerly, now 20 cents, State credit.

Mr. Webster, at Shawneetown, is or will be removed in a few days, and probably the contractors at both the other points.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
JOHN WILLIAMS, Com. General Illinois.

Suggestive resolutions now came pouring in, and were appropriately referred. The committee on law reform were instructed to inquire as to the propriety of abolishing Grand Juries; no banks of issue to be allowed in the State; to prohibit the Legislature from establishing courts of jurisdiction inferior to circuit courts, except Justices' courts; to provide for the election of an Attorney General; Supreme Court to consist of five Judges, to hold their office for ten years, salary $1,800 per annum; to abolish voting by ballot and revive the *viva voce* system; to elect Sheriffs for three years and allow them to be re-elected once only; to district the State into fifteen judicial circuits, and limit Judges' salaries to $1,500; to increase the lower branch of the General Assembly to one hundred members, and the Senate to thirty; calling on the Secretary of State and the Auditor for a full statement of the income of their offices; requiring a statement from the Auditor as to the condition of bonds now in a state of liquidation; to restrict grand juries to cases of felony; to create courts of common pleas in the several counties in the State, Judges to hold office during good behavior; no special act of incorporation to be made by the Legislature; to elect District Attorneys in every county; all laws of the General Assembly to be printed and distributed before they take effect; tax on civil suits to pay Judges' salaries; and other resolutions of like character.

CLERKS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Manning moved that the committees be authorized to employ clerks at the rate of not less than $4.00 per day.

Mr. Wentworth thought clerks were not needed at this time.

Mr. Manning thought otherwise. All committees did not, perhaps, but the Judiciary Committee did.

Mr. Ferry moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, and it was so referred.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Wentworth introduced a resolution asking a Constitutional enactment giving laborers a prior lien to secure wages. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Anthony offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Law Reform to provide that all persons of sane mind should be competent witnesses.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Mr. Hacker's resolution declaring that the writ of *habeas corpus* should never be suspended in Illinois, was referred to the Committee on Bill of Rights.

REPORTING AND PRINTING.

Mr. Orme introduced a resolution appointing A. E. and W. H. Drapler and L. L. Walbridge official reporters, and they came forward and were sworn in. The resolution also provides that they shall be paid $30 per day, and the newspapers, *Register* and *Journal*, of this place, and two German papers, to be selected to publish the proceedings, at $3 per column, nonpareil type.

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

A communication was received in answer to a resolution of inquiry as to printing and binding:

Cost of printing for ten years	$100,765
" binding " "	78,102
Total	$178,867

There had been purchased 1,000 copies Purple's Statutes; 3,000 copies Scales's Treaties; 500 Beecher's and Breeze's Reports; 300 copies Freeman's Digest.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Mr. Thornton moved that the Convention go into Committee of the Whole on article third of the present State Convention—the Legislative Department—which was agreed to, Mr. Thornton in the Chair. Sec. 1 was adopted without a division, and reads as follows:

"The legislative authority of the State shall be "vested in a General Assembly; which shall con-"sist of a Senate and House of Representatives, "both to be elected by the people.

Section 2 was amended by striking out the words "one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight" and inserting the current year; as amended it reads as follows:

SEC. 2. The first election for Senators and Representatives shall be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and thereafter elections for members of the General Assembly shall be held once in "two years on the Tuesday next after the "first Monday in November, in each and every "county, at such places therein as may be provided "by law."

A motion was made on the Democratic side of the House to substitute August for November, and carried about one-third of the delegates. Another motion, changing the time to October, had many friends. An amendment was also offered proposing annual sessions, but it had few friends.

There seems to be a general disposition among delegates to amend the Constitution only so far as is absolutely necessary, and to this end have been the principal speeches made in the Convention to-day.

Some progress was made with the third section, but pending the discussion the Committee arose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

STATE CREDIT.

Mr. Wentworth called up Gen. Williams's letter, which had been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. He read the letter, and commented at some length on the condition of affairs which compelled the State officers to pay two or three cents more per ration by "State credit" than by gold and silver. He asked by what authority State officers made contracts to pay in "State credit," when the law was imperative that nothing but gold or silver should be paid out from the Treasury.

Mr. Joslyn thought the gentleman from Cook was premature in his action and insinuations, and begged that the whole subject should be carefully examined into coolly and fairly.

The report was finally referred to the Committee on Finance.

SPRINGFIELD, January 15, 1862.

AGRICULTURE RECOGNIZED.

Gen. Singleton introduced a resolution requesting the Executive Committee of the Illinois State Agricultural Society to indicate to the Committee on Manufactures and Agriculture what action that body desires this Convention to take to further the interests of agriculture.

It is to be hoped that the initiative having been taken by the Convention, such of our prominent farmers as think "the State" should recognize their existence as "a power," should bring forward their ideas on this subject.

THE GERMAN NEWSPAPERS.

The Secretary of the Convention read a letter from himself indicating the *Illinois Staats Zeitung* and the Chicago *Union* as the Republican and Democratic newspapers selected to print the Convention's proceedings, and now that the Secretary is before the public, it is simple justice to say he exerts himself to discharge his duties, and is particularly kind and obliging to the reporters of the press. He is making out a journal that, after the journals of Congress, will be a model of perspecuity and method.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

Mr. Hatch, Secretary of State, sent in the following account for publishing Supreme Court Reports for the last ten years:

Years.	Vols.	Cost.
1851-2	817	$4,085.00
1853-4	818	4,090.00
1855-6	1000	5,000.00
1857-8	1030	5,150.00
1859-60	2156	10,780.00
Total		$29,105.00

Mr. Anthony said these reports could be printed, published and bound in calf, at a cost of $1.35 per volume, and he moved that the Secretary's statement go to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

Mr. Orme wished at the same time to submit a statement of the whole matter, and asked that it go with the Secretary's letter to the Committee. Allowed.

THE QUARTER MASTER GENERAL.

On motion of Mr. Fuller, the Quarter Master General was requested to inform the Convention of the amount and description of supplies he has purchased for the use of the soldiers of the State; and the amount and description of supplies he has now on hand; and whether said supplies were purchased by contract or otherwise; and out of what appropriation said supplies were paid for; also whether the General Government has not offered to take said supplies from his hands, and if so that he state to this Convention what objections there are to saving the expense of taking charge of these supplies longer.

THE TREASURER

by another resolution was requested to make a full statement to this Convention as to the condition of his department in respect to the war appropriations made by the last General Assembly.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The Convention went into Committee. Mr. Tanner in the Chair.

Mr. Anthony moved to strike out "five" and insert "one" in the word "twenty-five," in the Third Section of the Third Article, and it was discussed at length by Messrs. Anthony and Fuller for, and Messrs. Thornton, Richmond, Underwood and Weighley against; but the Committee refused to strike out, and adopted the section unamended.

The Fourth Section was adopted without amendment.

The Fifth Section, after an ineffectual attempt to provide that Senators be elected every two years, was also adopted.

The Sixth Section, as adopted, was moved by Mr. Starne and amended by Mr. Thornton, and passed with little debate. So far this is the only important amendment made. It is as follows:

The Senate shall consist of thirty-three members, and the House of Representatives shall consist of one hundred members, to be apportioned among the several counties according to the number of white inhabitants. In all future apportionments, where more than one county shall be thrown into a Representative district, all the Representatives to which said counties may be entitled shall elected by the entire district: *Provided*, That there shall be no increase of Senators or Representatives until the population of the State shall have reached three millions.

The Seventh Section, as amended, reads as follows, though the Committee, for want of a quorum, took no vote on the whole section:

No person elected to the General Assembly shall receive any civil appointment within the State from the Governor, the Governor and Senate, or from the General Assembly, during the term for which he shall have been elected; and all such appointments, and all votes given for such member for any such office or appointment, shall be void; nor shall any member of the General Assembly be a president of a banking or railroad corporation, or be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any contract with the State, or any town or city, or county thereof, authorized by any law passed during the time for which he shall have been elected, or during one year after the expiration thereof.

THE ACTION OF THIS COMMITTEE,

it will be understood, is not to be considered as final, but simply and expression of the views of the Convention as a whole body.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 16, 1862.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S LETTER.

After prayer and the reading of the journal, the President laid before the Convention the following communication, which was read:

HEADQUARTERS, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 15, 1862.

HON. WM. A. HACKER—*Sir:* In compliance with a resolution of the Constitutional Convention, a copy of which was received on Saturday, I have the honor to report that the amount of supplies contracted for by this Department, which has not been received up to the present time, is $945,391 27.

In addition to the above are a few bills for medicines and some other articles which could not be ascertained, which, however, will not be likely to exceed $5,000.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN WOOD,
Quartermaster-General of Illinois.

The letter of the Quartermaster General was referred to the Committee on Finance. "In event of a speedy peace," said Wentworth, *sotto voce*, "what a chance there would be to make money by buying up this stuff at auction."

CLERKS OF COMMITTEES.

The Convention now spent about $300 worth of time on the clerk question. Mr. Ross, from the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, reported in favor of allowing the chairman of each standing Committee, whenever he thought it necessary, to employ a clerk and agree to pay him not more than $2 per day. Motion to strike out $2 laid on the table. Mr. Thornton saw no necessity for clerks at all; members could and should do the work. Mr. Eades thought so too. Mr. Dement made a speech, the cost of which I have not calculated, and moved to lay the report on the table. Carried.

ONE SESSION ONLY PER DAY.

Judge Purple offered a resolution that after Saturday next the Convention will hold one session a day only, until otherwise ordered, from 10 a. m. till 12 or one o'clock, in order to allow the Committees to get up their reports for the action of the Convention. Carried.

SUGGESTIVE RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Simpson, the following:

WHEREAS, By a construction of the laws of the State governing railroad corporations, it has been decided by the Supreme Court that "the rolling "stock, rails, ties, chairs and spikes and other "material brought upon the ground of the com-"pany should be considered as a part of the real-"ty," therefore,

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Revenue to enquire whether the necessity does not exist for some constitutional provision, giving a more efficient mode of enforcing the collection of taxes and private claims against Railroad Corporations in this State, by declaring all property not attached to, and forming a part of real estate in *fact*, shall be declared personal property, or by some suitable provision.

Mr. Vandevere presented a resolution asking the Auditor to furnish a full statement of the amount paid out on account of the office of Superintendent of of Public Instruction.

THE CONTESTED SEAT.

Mr. Goodspeed moved a reconsideration of the vote of the Convention by which it concurred in the report of the Committee on Elections and the Right of Suffrage, disallowing the claims of Mr. Dwyer to a seat in this body. Mr. Goodspeed argued the case at length, and said all that could be said on the subject. Mr. Allen stated the facts to the Convention, as set forth in Mr. Dwyer's memorial [printed at length in the TRIBUNE]. Messrs. Orme and Anthony followed, taking Mr. Goodspeed's side of the argument, and claiming that a delegate to this Convention was subject to the provisions of the Constitution, like any and all other officers elected by the people.

Mr. Thornton replied, and pending the discussion, the Convention adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The question being on reconsidering the vote by which the Convention concurred in the report of the Committee, it was carried. Mr. Dwyer's memorial was directed to be entered on the journal, and the question being, Shall the Convention concur with the Report of the Committee? it so concurred—ayes 53, noes 13.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL PALMER.

by resolution, was allowed the use of the hall, Friday night, to give an account of the condition of that portion of Missouri where he is stationed, and that of Illinois troops, as compared with those of other States, all for the benefit of members of the Convention.

MR. JOSLYN'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. Joslyn introduced a resolution asking the Auditor to inform the Convention of the nature and amount of all appropriations at the last regular and extra session of the Legislature, and the nature and amount of expenditures chargeable to each item of said appropriation, also to whom said appropriations, have been paid.

THE DOUGLAS RESOLUTIONS.

The hour having arrived for the consideration of the resolutions they were taken up. Mr. Fuller, the mover, addressed the Convention in a beautiful and affecting eulogy on the life and character of the distinguished Senator. It is conceded to be one of the most elegant and classical productions ever delivered in that Hall. Had the gentleman more physical power of delivery it would have electrified any assemblage; as it was it thrilled the audience and brought tears to the eyes of many. He was followed by Messrs Burr, Wall, Thornton, Ross, Ficklin, Wentworth and Joslyn.

LETTER FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Coffee in Egypt—The Illinois State Agricultural Society—Sale of Lands for Cotton—Monthly Journal of Agriculture—The Illinois Central Railroad Seven per cent. Tax.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

SPRINGFIELD, January 15, 1862.

The Hon. S. W. Moulton, of Shelby county, informs us that he has tasted a sample of coffee grown in Effingham county the past season, by Mr. Geo. R. Hoffman, residing eight miles northwest of Effingham Station, on the Illinois Central railroad. Mr. M. says that with the exception of a slight taste of rawness, owing doubtless to the want of age of the berry, the sample was fully equal to the best Rio.

Mr. Hoffman received a few seeds of coffee, three years since, from his son in Australia; these he planted, and the past season produced two bushels of ripe coffee. He estimates the yield at thirty bushels per acre.

Thus far the plant appears to be hardy and promises to be productive. Several parties in Effingham county are preparing to enter on its culture. It would appear from the statement of Mr. Moulton that the plant comes into bearing the second year, and the third year it produces a pretty fair crop. The berry is similar to that of Rio, and is doubtless the same.

With these facts before them, the State Agricultural Society have offered a reward of $50 for the best 500 pounds of Illinois grown coffee, fifty pounds of which must be exhibited at the January meeting; and a premium of $25 for the best fifty pounds, five pounds of which is also to be on exhibition.

Effingham county is in latitude thirty-nine, and as persons at a distance may be surprised to hear that so many semi-tropical plants grow and mature in this latitude, their surprise will abate somewhat to know that the great volume of heated air, known as the trade winds, passing from the coast of Africa to Central America, is turned in its course by the Andes and is forced north through the valley of the Mississippi river and spreads its genial influence over the prairies of Illinois. We shall watch the progress of this new product of the prairie with a deep anxiety, and shall hope to be able to report its permanent success. This coffee has no connection with the *Okra*, an herbaceous plant, whose pods are extensively used in soaps at the South.

This morning we met the agent of a large landholder in Christian county, who has made sale of several tracts of land to farmers who have been driven out of Arkansas and Southern Missouri, and to receive pay in the cotton crop. The land is sold at $20 per acre, the purchaser to put one-half of the land (which has been broken up, and in wheat last season,) into cotton plant, early in May, and give it good culture, for which, when ready for picking, the purchaser is to have a credit of $10 per acre, thus paying for the land with two crops grown, without being at any expense in the harvesting. As it will cost little more to cultivate cotton than corn, aside from the picking, this is an easy and sure way to pay for a farm. It is another evidence that men of capital have an interest in the success of the cotton culture in the south half of the State.

The Society, at this meeting, have decided to publish a monthly journal of their transactions. It will contain from thirty-two to forty pages, octavo, or the same size page as the current volume of transactions. This is not intended to take the place of any of the agricultural journals of the State, but as a convenient vehicle through which to send out a record of their proceedings, essays, and such papers as requires to be laid before the public at an early day. At present the plan of publishing biennial reports and waiting until the subject matter grows out of date, is a bad one. They will now be sent out in time to be of use. At this meeting there are some twenty-five essays, all more or less valuable, especially those on Sorghum, Insects, Cotton and the management of soil, that should be sent out before the time of planting arrives, so that the farmers may avail themselves of the information contained in them; and as there is no paper that would wish to undertake the publication of so large a mass of purely statistical matter and detailed statements, though valuable, yet containing a larger proportion of long articles than they wish to inflict upon their readers; hence their publication will prove a valuable aid to all those who are directly interested. This journal will also prove valuable for the publication of the list of premiums and awards, and leave for the volume of Transactions proper, only such material as will be of permanent value. The price of the journal to subscribers will be fifty cents—the publication commencing with January. It will be printed at the *Register* office.

A three-cornered fight over the Illinois Central Railroad seven per cent. fraud is slowly rising to the surface. The State Agricultural Society are laying plans to obtain a permanent allotment of two-sevenths of it, while the counties along the line of road where the money is really raised are marshaling their cohorts to enforce their claim. They contend that, as they are deprived of the right of taxing the lands and road, it is an act of direct injustice to them; or, in plain English, they are compelled to pay a full amount of taxes on assessment of half the property, and that they only receive indirectly a small return for the other half that goes into the general treasury. The educational interest will claim the whole fund for the schools. It will thus be seen that the Convention will have a nice time in settling these rival interests. As the *Register* will have the printing of the Journal of the Society, the old Democrats will of course stand by the Agricultural Society in its claims, while the members from the counties along the line of road will have their ideas brightened up in regard to the claim of their constituents. As the old fogies have never taken much interest in free schools, we think their claim will be slim in this scramble for the seven per cent.

RURAL.

Illinois State Agricultural Society—List of Premiums, &c.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

SPRINGFIELD, January 16th, 1862.

The Treasurer reports on hand $800. This, with the $3,000 due from the State, will make a respectable fund for the beginning of the year. The Society's *Journal*, it is supposed, will be self-sustaining. It will be edited by the Corresponding Secretary, J. P. Reynolds, Esq., who will make its pages interesting.

The samples of sorghum sugar and syrup are numerous, and in the main highly creditable. The syrup is probably all that could be expected of the crude article, and it is now generally conceded that it is much improved by refining, as is customary with the Southern article. Most of the samples of sugar are more or less clammy, and the only sample that has a lively appearance and color similar to fair New Orleans, is from Ohio, made on Cook's Evaporator; yet, like all the samples, it has the vegetable or sorghum taste. The truth is, that no certain mode has yet been discovered to granulate the syrup, and it is certain that when this end is attained, it must be refined to please the taste of a majority of our people.

PREMIUMS ON ESSAYS.

ESSAY ON THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON.—On this subject there were four competitors, one of them a lady. The award was made to C. T. Chase, of Chicago, $10. Subsequently an essay was received on the adaptation of cotton to the southern half of the State, and its culture, by M. L. Dunlap, for which a special premium of $10 was awarded.

CULTURE OF SUGAR CANE.—1st premium, $10, awarded to E. F. Newberry, of Montgomery county.

PREPARATION OF SOILS.—Premium of $10 to J. B. Turner, of Jacksonville.

DRAINING.—Premium of $10 to H. M. Kidder, of Cook county.

ORCHARDING.—Premium of $10 to J. T. Little, Dixon.

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO VEGETATION.—Premiums of $25 each to C. Thomas, Jackson county, and Gen. B. D. Walsh, Rock Island.

Both essays are valuable and will prove of vast benefit to the farmers of the State. The Committee were unable to decide which was the best, and cut the gordian knot by awarding a like sum to each of those gentlemen. If our State had paid one tithe of the amount to investigate the living insects that feed on our crops, that they have to those imbedded in the rocks, we should have seen some benefits from it. Five thousand dollars a year for the history of dead insects turned to stone, but not a cent to those that come in swarms to disappoint the cultivator.

PREMIUMS ON ESSAY FOR 1862.

In addition to the list of last year the Board added $10 for essay on Flax Culture; $10 for culture of Tobacco; $10 for best essay on culture and manufacture of the Sugar Beet.

To the list of field crops was added $10 for the best half acre of Tobacco, and $10 for the best half acre of the Sugar Beet. The premium on Coffee you already know. On Cotton, for best five acres, $100; best half acre, $25. Best bushel of Cotton Seed, the growth of 1862, $10, adapted to this State.

The usual Farm Committees were not appointed. The competitors in place of having the usual examination must make a full report in detail of their operations, upon which the Board will base their award at the annual meeting.

The Board have adjourned to Tuesday, February 25th, for the purpose of considering applications for the place of holding the next Fair, correcting the premium list, and other business that may come up at that time.

Peoria and Sandoval have made formal applications, and there are informal applications from three others, but the whole subject will come up at the next meeting. RURAL.

LETTER FROM AN AMERICAN IN ENGLAND.

Interest in the Trent Affair—English Sensitiveness—England the Asylum of Refugees—Misconception of us by the English, and vice versa—The English not a Political People—They mistake the North—How it aids the Rebels—Death of Prince Albert—English view of our War—The purposes of the South more plainly seen—Humanity and Religion becoming more enlightened.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, England, Dec. 23, 1861.

The whole British nation, together with a remnant of the other world, who happen to be upon these shores, stand with apprehension awaiting the answer that has ere this been made by our Government to the peremptory demand for reparation, restitution! which has been made upon it by this Government. *Punch* illustrates the attitude in the position of a dignity-struck personage, leaning with ear "outstretched," and match in hand, over a loaded cannon, listening to the first reverberation which may come from the western horizon, to the word which he has sent out.

Unquestionably, to all the world, the attitude of the nation must be of the deepest concern. The English people do seem honestly to feel that a deep, ineffable insult has been offered to their flag. This is striking the nation in a tender point. They say that the English flag, over the ship as on the land, protects the fugitives, political refugees of all nations, right or wrong—and these Commissioners are regarded in the light of fugitives. England, they say, has made great sacrifices to maintain the principle that England is the asylum of political offenders, and that by the experience of the past, by what we may expect of the future in the revolutionary commotion which will inevitably go on in the government of Europe, it is for the sake of constitutional government, the elevation of the people and their emancipation from despotism, and by the good of humanity, England must maintain this position, though it sometimes protects those engaged in a bad cause. Refugees for and against the side of people in France, have found here equal protection. Italian, Hungarian and Pole, when driven from their native lands, have found a home in England, and sympathy with her people. So of Kossuth—and may we not hope that in process of time England may be able to repay the indignity offered to Austria, by giving an equally safe asylum to Francis Joseph? Here England's better feelings try to stand in regard to these rebel Commissioners. Shall we not try to appreciate her, mistaken though she may be? I took a sturdy Englishman down several feet in the altitude of his dignity, a day or two ago, by asking him in the most quiet manner possible, if he thought the Commissioners themselves suspected that they were fugitives!

Surprising as it may seem to an American, this is the light in which all the better class of the English look upon the matter, who are not skilled in nice distinctions—and the same class who really give us all the sympathy we have, and who really might control the national expression—the middle classes, embracing all the dissenting religious denominations, the commercial and trades-people, not identified with the cotton trade—the anti-slavery peace men, and philanthropists generally. These all enumerated, take the heart of England—all its moral worth; and I think it will take a larger proportion of the people than any other nation, the northern States of America alone excepted. And here we are on the verge of a war with these people—people that are really our friends, actually have inbred, latent sympathies for us—who are almost ready to fight us because we do not readily see that they are our friends, and see that they act like friends.

The managers, of course, who are in the interests of the secessionists, understand the whole matter. They play upon the English heart, to make it respond to their purposes. The mass of the people, those who feel as if they were really with us, but suspect that they are not—try to find reasons for not being with us, and discover some twinges of conscience while thus trying—are swayed off from interest with the North to an intense love for the honor of their flag. Remember that [illegible] are not so plenty in this country as at home—so many people in the trade—and the public, while very intelligent, are not prepared to look upon these complications as a politician or as a political people would. Thus it is that there is a mutual misunderstanding. The secessionists would have it so. If Jeff. Davis had called a general conclave of all his conspirators, and had called the Prince of Evil himself as his principal adviser, their combined wisdom could not have devised a more favorable state of delusion and concatenation of circumstances. As the result, the English people think that the people of the North hate them, that they desire war with them, and mean to provoke that war. They profess sorrow for this, are really friendly, will be so if the North will let them. On the other side, the North are surprised at the English hostility—are friendly to the English, want to continue so, have no complaints to make against England, except her hostile attitude. Thus, the loving friends go to war, on suspicion of each other's lack of affection. And what an astonishing paradox this is!

Before this letter reaches you, we suspect here, the matter will be settled; the people here suppose that they will be in war with the United States. Is it past praying for?

About the time when it was supposed the United States Government would have the demand of the English Government before them, the Prince Consort, the husband of the nation's Queen, and father of the coming King, took suddenly sick and died.

It was a sudden stroke of affliction, to the nation as well as to the royal family. It was a signal coincidence of Divine Providence. Whether it will have the effect to soften the asperities of English nature just now, remains to be seen.

I have noticed that since the affair of the Trent, the American question has stood in better light with the moral fores. Since it is quite probable that England may be drawn into the war through the very neutrality which she has professed, her most conscientious people begin to enquire if they have been quite consistent. It is making us friends; but will it make friends fast enough, and enough of them for our purpose? When I first came to England I could hardly find a man who did not express himself somewhat indifferent as to the fight, because, now that there was a good opportunity to give slavery a blow on the head which would knock it into nonentity, the North instead of improving it, were frequent in their professions not to make war upon slavery, nor to give it any deadly blows. This matter is now looked upon in a more reasonable light: they see that possibly a more hostile array of our war power might have involved the nation in a charge, before the civilized world, of having excited the slaves to insurrection and servile war. Then it was generally asserted that the South was not fighting for slavery—it was for independence and free trade. Now the conscience is really alarmed lest it may have led to this impression, while actually the nation is going into an alliance to build up a government the "chief corner stone of which is slavery." I have therefore seen within two or three weeks many newspaper articles, and labored arguments in speeches to prove that the South is really fighting *for* slavery—as if this were a new issue—a point in the contest which had just been discerned. An intelligent gentleman in London, who has *traveled* in America, sends down word that he will come and lecture on the American war; sends word in his private note that the South is really at war for slavery, and he is prepared to prove it. Astonishingly late conclusion! It must be so if an English gentleman who has traveled in America, says it is so! Let me tell you a fact. Putnam, of New York, publishes a "Rebellion Record," you know, which gives all the authentic documents, and actual history of the war; and we would suppose it were a work in demand with an intelligent nation which wishes to post itself thoroughly in regard to the merits of the controversy—one in which she has so much commercial interest—and Putnam has has made a strenuous effort to get his "Record" into circulation here; it has resulted in his sending only *four* copies abroad to enlighten this great nation.

There are some societies and organizations here that are waking up to this crisis, and are determined to push the settlement by arbitration. This is the point now with the Quakers, Peace Society, Anti-Slavery Society, and others who ought to have stood by us from the first. There is a body in the interior called the "Sheffield Foreign Affairs Committee." They have spoken by their chairman in a most earnest manner, and have invoked sneers and scorn for it. In a letter on the Trent affair to the Home Secretary, preferring their request that their petition may be presented, they take occasion to say:

"It is frightful to contemplate the conceit, arrogance and frenzy of the newspapers on the subject, and something should be done to make the law known and felt." Then comes the petition "to the Queen's most excellent Majesty," reminding our gracious lady that in her proclamation she had promised to "maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the contest" between the contending American States; also warned all "loving subjects" not to do anything "in contempt of our Royal proclamation, in derogation of their duty, or in the violation or contravention of the law of nations, as for example, and more especially by carrying officers, soldiers, dispatches, arms, military stores, and materials for the use or service of either of the contending parties." And her Majesty had further declared that all offenders would incur her "high displeasure by such conduct." Notwithstanding which "Captain Moir, commanding your Majesty's mail packet Trent from Havana to St. Thomas, has violated and disobeyed this proclamation by carrying officers of the Confederate States and their dispatches, and that Commander Williams, R. N., aided, abetted, and assisted Captain Moir in his disobedient and unlawful conduct. That the consequences of this flagrant proceeding have been to place in imminent peril the friendly relations between England and the United States. Your Majesty petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to command that your 'high displeasure' may be made manifest to Captain Moir and Commodore Williams in such a manner as shall secure obedience to the laws and the respect and observance of your Majesty's gracious commands, to the end that the United States may be convinced beyond doubt that the neutrality of England is 'strict and impartial.' And your Majesty's petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray."

OUR BEAUFORT LETTER.

The Battle of Coosaw—Plan and Object of the Movement—The Embarkation—The Landing—Who first raised the Stars and Stripes—"Charging a Battery"—The Gallant Michigan 8th—Little Episodes of the Fight—Shelling the Woods the Next Day—Great Destruction of the Enemy—Their Retreat—"Lordy Goddy how dey run toward Pocotaligo"—Death of Vallandigham—Discontented "Crackers"—A Colored Man Fighting on his own Hook—A Shockingly Dark Case.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

HEADQUARTERS, MAINLAND NEAR FERRY, ON COOSAW RIVER, S. C., Jan. 3, 1862.

If you received mine of December 31st, 1861, you are now anxiously awaiting a report of the battle of Coosaw River. I can now inform you of the plan of the whole affair, which was to make a combined attack at this point upon Savannah and at this point. Gen. Butler landed on Hilton Head on the 30th with a large force, and advanced on the 31st through Callibogue Sound, to land and attack Savannah in the rear. It was our duty here to make an attack and draw the attention of the rebel troops and hold all here that was possible. You will by this time have had an official account of the result of Butler's attack. All we know is, that a rumor reaches us from Beaufort that he was quite successful, and took a large number of prisoners. But of our own entire success I can give you the fullest particulars.

The entire coolness of all our men, a gallant charge upon the masked batteries of the enemy, the overwhelming volley of shot and shell thrown by the gun-boats, who after our landing threw shell over our heads at the enemy in the woods beyond us, the great destruction of lives on the part of the enemy, the speedy evacuation of the two earth works on the river, and the capture of the cannon, the panic of the rebels and their hasty flight towards the railroad, flinging away their arms and baggage, and leaving their tents—these form the main points of the narrative which I will try to give in detail.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of the New Year, three regiments of the 2d brigade, viz: the N. Y. 79th, the 8th Michigan, and the 50th Pennsylvania, took up the line of march for the point on the creek where I have already informed you our flat boats were placed to receive us. The Roundhead regiment held the position on the Island fronting the ferry. The embarkation of the three regiments was made in silence and good order. The boats were then pulled to near the mouth of the creek (which is between two and three miles below the ferry) and there awaited the expected advance of the gun-boats. Shortly after daylight there appeared coming through the channel between Ladier and Port Royal Island, three gun-boats, the Pawnee and two others, followed by the transports Boston and Delaware, having on board the 47th and 48th N. Y. regiments.

Immediately upon their appearance the N. Y. 79th started across, followed shortly after by the Michigan 8th. About the same time two gun-boats which had come up Broad river and entered the other end of the Coosaw, made themselves manifest by opening upon the earthwork opposite Seabrook, which was soon evacuated. The two then advanced to the attack of the main work opposite the Ferry, which made a stouter resistance, but was during the morning also evacuated. Meanwhile the 79th landed about a mile below a point immediately opposite the mouth of the creek, between three and four miles below the earthwork at the ferry. They took up the line of march towards the ferry, while the gunboats, also advancing, diligently shelled the woods in advance of their march. Shortly after landing, they encountered a small force who fired on them. The Highlanders returned the fire, but at long range, when the rebels fled back into the woods. It not being a part of their orders to follow, it is not known whether their fire took effect or not.

The flat boats containing the Michigan 8th, were in the meantime on their way across and made a landing at the plantation of Mr. Adams, who is in the Confederate navy. This is about two miles below the ferry. Major Watson, of the Michigan 8th, (later in the day severely wounded in the thigh, while leading on a skirmishing party) *was the first man to raise the stars and stripes on the main land of South Carolina.* About this time the transports Boston and Delaware, (who had followed the gunboats around), having on board the two New York regiments, reached the same point and began to land the troops by means of small boats. The 50th Pennsylvania soon followed, having been compelled to await the return of the flat boats which were used to cross the 79th. At about one o'clock the line of march was taken up by the Pennsylvania 50th, and 48th and 49th New York, successively.

The 79th reached the rebel earthworks at the ferry without any attack being made upon them. But as the Michigan 8th marched towards the same point, a field battery of two guns opened a brisk fire of shells upon them. The regiment kept on their march, however, until two men had been wounded by the bursting of the shells, when, having reached their front, the regiment was halted, and the first and tenth companies (A and B) were deployed as skirmishers and ordered to "charge on the battery." They were followed by company F, the whole under command of Major A. B. Watson. The men advanced steadily and with perfect coolness, against a steady fire of shells which burst continually among the men, but without in the least disconcerting their advance. As they approached the battery they were fully exposed to the fire, marching as they were across a broad cotton field towards the guns, which were concealed in the edge of the woods, and supported (as we discovered when their fire opened,) by a regiment of infantry, Col. Jones's 12th South Carolina.

When our boys reached so near that one-second fuses carried the shells clear over the skirmishers before they burst, the artillerists tried two doses of canister. It was now easy to hear the voices of the officers in command, though, with an occasional exception, no one could be seen; and it was thus, being warned by the commands to fire, that the boys dropped for an instant, letting the fire pass over them, and were saved from being badly cut up. At this moment lines of infantry sprung out on the right and left of the artillery and poured in a strong volley of musketry upon the line. It was in the first volley that Major Watson received a ball through the thigh.

The Michigan boys stood these volleys of the musketry, meanwhile doing the best execution possible with their rifles—and did good work. One man fired twelve rounds at them; several, six and eight—loading lying, and rising up and firing. It was most amusing to see the *perfect* coolness of the men on the advance. "D—n this haversack," said one, "it bothers me like the d—l!" "Why don't you throw it away?" "Why, I've got a lot of hard bread in it."

Four of the boys, after the close firing began, seing an officer occasionally appear, who was very active in urging on the men (Archibald Seabrook) fired on him but did not hit him. "Boys let us fetch that cuss." They pulled together, and several along the line saw him pitch bodily from his horse. "Lieutenant, I've got a ball part way into my gun and it sticks there." The lieutenant examined it, and behold a secesh bullet had struck the barrel while he was holding it in front of him, loading, and had made so deep a dent in it as to partially close the barrel. After the fight he was growling that his gun was spoilt when one of his comrades says, "Well, here, I've got a secesh rifle, better than mine, and you may have mine." "Well, all right, but I'm going to keep mine to look at." But to pass on. At this moment the bugle sounded from the regimental reserve the retreat, but the boys did not obey orders. Indeed the order was not heard all along the line, and many of the men fought for several minutes after the first order to retreat. At length all followed in good order, but at the same time the rebels fearing (what was really true) that they were being flanked, pulled up stakes, limbered up their pieces and away they went.

The Pennsylvania 50th and the New York 48th were getting in on their right and left flanks, respectively, and thus flight "saved their bacon." It was now nearly sundown, too late to follow them over ground entirely unknown to us, and the troops were called into the plantation near the fort at the ferry, where all slept by their arms. Pickets were immediately posted. The enemy sent in a flag of truce with a request to be allowed to bury their dead. None of our men accompanied them upon their unpleasant search in the darkness, and it is not known how many were killed upon their side, but from the stories of the negroes who came in, it is supposed about a hundred, partly by the skirmishers and partly by the gunboats. By the way, I forgot to say, that at the time the field battery opened its fire on the Wolverines, the gunboats began to shell it and continued until the skirmishers had got well advanced. The Wolverines were the only troops under fire. Their loss and casualties are about as follows: Major Watson wounded in the thigh, one killed in company A, one missing (supposed a prisoner,) two wounded (one has since died of his wounds.) Four other privates were wounded—two in company I, before the skirmish, and one in company C, by shell; one in company B received a musket ball through the hip.

The shots performed some queer tantrums. One man in company B received a ball straight through the top of his cap, just brushing the crown of his head. I have told you of the ball which dented the exact centre of his musket barrel while he was holding it in the position of "*load*." One had his cartridge-box shot through; a ball struck the toe of one, making it feel as if "some one had trod on it."

There were no losses or casualties in any other regiment.

The next morning came in time. You will feel very compassionate towards the men who slept out-doors on a New Year's night. But you will think a second time and your sympathy will "go down" several degrees, for you will reflect that we were in South Carolina. Still it was quite cool, and some of the men who had got warmed up in the fight, and who sadly missed their warm coffee (for there was nothing for them but thin hard bread and pork, which they had brought in their haversacks); such found it pretty chilly before morning. Morning came. An occasional haversack had an estray "Hardee" (the best nick-name for hard bread) in it, but nearly all were destitute; no coffee, but still they were ready to go on, and the regiments were drawn up in line ready (as all supposed) to advance.

The gunboats began a brisk shelling of the woods in our front, directly back from the Ferry, throwing the shells directly over our heads. I wish I could convey to you the exact feelings and emotions excited by the sound of those large shells. They were most terrible. They sound like the cry of fiends. It is not a scream, nor a whistle, nor a roar, nor exactly a howl, but a most awful mixture of all three—the most terrible, appalling sound that ever visited mortal ears. The rebels are said to call those large shells of ours "hell hounds," and the negroes compare their voice as they pass through the air, invisible, mysterious, unearthly, to the deep cry of the blood hound. But such as have never heard the flight of a shell will not be enlightened by my description, and those who ever have, can never forget it.

The shelling continued for about two hours. The destruction of the enemy who had again taken position in the woods, was very great. One company of the 12th South Carolina Regiment could, at their halt, after their five-mile heat back towards the railroad, find *only six men.* So say intelligent negroes. The cavalry (of Col. Morton's regiment of mounted men) was badly used. Lieut. Vallandigham, of the 12th South Carolina, taken prisoner by us, and since dead of his wounds, says that *one* of our large shells smashed up at least twenty of the cavalry, it having fallen in their midst. Some were killed by the falling of the limbs of trees cut off by the bursting of the bombs.

Soon began a second edition of the Hilton Head race—men without horses and men with horses, and horses riderless. They left their tents; they left their baggage; they went without caps, some of them; their commissary stores they also bade farewell to. Their guns and accoutrements becoming too heavy, they sighed farewell to them. Happy, thrice happy was that gay and festive secesh who, having no ear for the music, had yet a good foot for the race. Well, they ran. If you could see and hear one of the "main" negroes telling a company of the Island negroes about that race! But it can't be painted. It must be seen and heard to be appreciated. The look of interest, every ear on the alert, every faculty on the stretch, on the part of the hearers, while the narrator, not less earnest and excited; the pitch evidently working higher and higher, as he explains how they came in from that plantation, and through this piece of woods, and calling this captain's company by name, and telling how these fell "down tumble into 'dat ditch near *Maus* Choplin's place,'" and (winding up with an inimitable chuckle, a perfectly inimitable comic half groan and half sigh) "and den, when dey got out in de big road, Land Gaudy how dey run tow'ds Pocotaligo."

But our troops did not follow them. Gen. Stevens ordered a return to the camps, and this poor sketch of the affair is being finished in Beaufort two days after the battle. The return was perfectly leisurely. The Roundheads took their old posts at the ferry, the 47th and 48th New York returned to Hilton Head, each to its old quarters.

I do not presume to profess any knowledge of the whys and wherefores, but it is probable that all orders had been obeyed and the object of the attack gained. It was no object to follow the enemy across the railroad, for the occupation of Savannah will cause them to scatter from the front of the railroad, and it is well to be careful and saving of troops. But the boys wanted to advance and growled some; but we did best, no doubt.

I spoke of Vallandigham. He said, in reply to a question of Col. Fenton, (8th Michigan,) "My name is Vallandigham; I was a Lieutenant in the 12th South Carolina regiment. I have a cousin in the Federal Congress." Col. F. said to him, "I am sorry to see you under these circumstances; we ought to be friends and brothers." He made no reply in words, but a sad shake of the head seemed to imply that he wished that it might have been so. Before he died he thanked the Surgeon who had attended him, and expressed his deep gratitude at the kindness he had met with. "This is not as I had expected," said the poor dying man. He was a scholar. A catalogue of the South Carolina College was found in one of his pockets, in which was his name. Yet his clothes were a rough sheep's gray. He requested that his family (wife and two children, I think,) might be written to, which was solemnly promised. A shell had torn his abdomen and shattered his hips. He was tall, well built, athletic, and with a good countenance. There he lay, another victim to the insatiate ambition of bloody traitors. I saw him the afternoon before he died, and from my very soul I did feel sorry for him. He was not, to my mind, like our dead man, (Adams,) a dead patriot; but a victim, cheated, fooled out of his life, killed in the attempt to stab the *alma mater* who had cherished him.

But I must close. The negroes bring news (they are coming over all the time) that the rebels who were on the field are grumbling badly among themselves, apparently because certain regiments are placed in the most dangerous positions; and being nearly all like Falstaff, with brave hearts but "cowardly legs," the posts of danger are posts of honor from which each is willing to be excused. The result has been that many of the "crackers" in the regiments (they call the poor piney woods men crackers) swear most bitterly that they "fight no more."

I quote from the lips of Syphax, one of six butchers in the camps across the ferry, who came across last night at midnight, and who heard them talking among themselves. I give it exactly as he speaks it, using their own language: "—— their souls, they've got their plantations and their niggers, and they ride around and try to keep their niggers together, and when the tight pinch comes they put us in and they run off in their carriages. What do we care about their niggers? What do we want to fight for, any way, boys? I'll be —— if I fight another lick. I won't, by ——." A rough chip, but it shows the quality of the timber.

I am more than ever convinced, from scores of conversations that I have had with all sorts of negroes, that the poor whites groan under a load of servitude, which is most grievous; that they hail our advance, very many of them, and I shall not be surprised if, as our army advances and opportunity offers, they do not lay down their arms and welcome us as deliverers. They fear the effect of military discipline, they fear treachery, they are *uncertain* about everything, they are ignorant—the slaves are not much more so—but they do most forcibly feel the application of the fable of the monkey, the cat's paw and the hot chestnuts.

I shall close this long, disjointed letter, a real specimen of Horace's *disjecta membra*, with a piece of information that you had perhaps better keep as a secret, for it might occasion a "row." I know a colored man, a free man of but a very few days standing, in short and to be brief, a South Carolina nigger—"my name Sam, sir, belong to Mistur Edwards, sir"—that is the one—got hold of a secesh musket which lay around the quarters; got hold of a few cartridges, and followed up a company of our men, deployed out as a skirmisher, entirely unnoticed, at a time when ——well, please try skirmishing up to a masked battery; you'll hardly stop to analyze colors, or split hairs on the difference between races. The poor devil had been cheated all his life out of his wages, out of his rights, out of himself, but he hadn't been deprived of fearlessness. The boys first saw him about a hundred yards from the face of the battery, nearly directly in front, taking a dead level across the corner of a fence, and he put in *six rounds* of "Minies" and powder, with a will, this "trusty" fellow did. He did not know but that he was "beading" his "*Maus*." Please ask H. G. what we shall do with the wicked cuss.

Ah! Messrs. Editors, you can speculate away off there about the "conduct of the war," and keeping it pure and uncontaminated, and it is "an awful thing to allow the negroes to mix up in it," and all that. It is good weather with you Northern folks to indulge in cool speculations. But when you get down here among *the thing* itself, and hear and learn, and see, and you become enlisted in sympathy, from daily sight—why—I know a score of men—good, solid, old, hard shelled Democrats, one or two pretty well *up* in rank. They heard of it. Not one but laughed incontinently at the idea; and—*whisper it—praised his bravery.* But one or two said "t'wont do to let it get known; But I've warned you not to publish it; but if you do, please "set you down this:" Sam did not fight for his uncle and namesake "officially," but on his own hook, as, an independent arrangement."

The gun-boats have been heard up the Broad river all day. The day before, heavy firing towards Charleston, up the Combahee or Ashapoo, perhaps. SANDWICH.

"ONE OF THE MOST BRILLIANT MANEUVERS OF THE WAR."

The Late Affair at Bath, Va.—A Letter from the Chicago Yates Phalanx.

In our caption we use the phrase employed in a telegraph dispatch, of the Associated Press from Washington, on the 11th inst., referring to the affair at Bath, Virginia, three days previous. If our readers "don't see it," the fault is not theirs, or ours. We append the following sketch of the skirmish, advance, and retreat, from the pen of a young soldier of the Yates Phalanx, which will be read with interest:

HANCOCK, VA., Jan. 8th, 1862.

You have no doubt heard of our retreat across the Potomac last Friday. With three of my comrades, I was doing picket duty the night previous, as an advance guard. At 12 o'clock, as we were seated conversing, we were suddenly aroused by the clanking of sabres, and the galloping of cavalry. We speedily made for the bush. The moon was shining brightly and rendered objects distinctly visible upon the snow covered ground. The rebels came down the road at full gallop; we received them with a volley, killing one man and two horses. Immediately they fired, killing one of our number and gave us chase. They followed us to the second pickets who were stationed behind a sort of breastwork—six of us altogether—we made a stand. Our firing had aroused the camp, who turned out to receive the rebels and gave them three volleys when they retreated. We did not learn the extent of their loss. Companies A, B and C of the 39th Illinois (Yates Phalanx) arrived from camp at 10 o'clock Friday morning. A detachment consisting of twenty men from each company, and thirty of our cavalry, started for the enemy's camp. After marching ten miles we came suddenly upon their pickets, all cavalry, drove them in, and came in sight of their camp. The rebels numbered 400 infantry and 200 cavalry, well mounted, armed and equipped. Our force was of course too small to cope with them, and as they advanced we retreated in double quick time. On our return, we heard heavy firing in the direction of Bath, and when we arrived at camp we learned that both was in our hands. There were three companies of the 39th Illinois and the 84th Pennsylvania, Col. Murry, in camp, the latter never having had a gun in their hands till the day before, when they crossed the Potomac under orders. We were soon marching in the direction of Bath. Our scouts brought us information that the rebels were within two miles of our camp. Upon this information the 84th Pennsylvania ran away, companies A and C went towards Bath, so as to cover and protect the movements of our forces on their retreat, and stationed themselves upon a hilltop overlooking and commanding the road in that direction. We were no sooner stationed than Captain Russell of our cavalry with four men came in at full gallop, pursued at a distance of about 50 yards by ten of the rebel cavalry—who no sooner discovered us, than they drew rein and fired, wounding one of our number. We then fired two volleys and not a single man was left to tell the tale. Their screeches and howls of pain were horrible. Six horses were killed and four captured. From the hill top we could see the roads black with rebel forces—and discovering that no good could eventuate by holding the position—we left, and discovered the 84th Pennsylvania retreating in the distance. Arriving at the river, the rebel opened a heavy fire upon the town and the river, being forded at that time by the 84th. The water was deep up to the armpits and bitter cold. The rebels killed eight of the 84th, and captured nine of the 39th, the latter belonging to Company D. When we arrived at the other side—the Maryland side—our guns opened with hot shot and shell, and set fire to houses and barns on the Virginia side, and for a long time the sky was red with the glare of the burning buildings. Large masses of men were congregated upon the bank. We arrived at Hancock, dripping—the 84th nowhere to be seen—when the rebels opened upon us with their cannon, scattering dwellings right and left, and continued to do so until 12 o'clock. In the morning the 84th returned, and soon after the rebels appeared on the bank with a flag of truce—which proved to be a demand of Col. Ashley, of the rebel cavalry, for the surrender of Hancock. In the mean time Gen. Lander arrived and refused to surrender. Col. Ashley gave the inhabitants of Hancock one and a half hours to leave the town—and commenced the bombardment with five pieces of cannon. We replied with ten pieces and drove them back, and have heard nothing from them since. Another expedition across the river is preparing.

Strong Shots Straight at the Mark.

A few evenings since the brother of the hero of Fort Sumter, the Hon. Charles Anderson, appeared before a crowded house, in the hall of the Representatives at Columbus. Educated to look upon slavery favorably, his family relatives wedded to the "peculiar institution"—all his life-time an old line conservative Whig, and of late a resident of the South, his words have a weight inseparable from such antecedents. He made an address that rang like the note of a bugle. Here are some of his utterances:

For slavery he knows not the remedy. It is a *disease* that is gnawing at the very heart of the nation. Its roots are intertwined so deeply into our national existence that no human art, no human science can eradicate them.

This effort to destroy our Union I am bound to resist with every breath of my voice, with every nerve and every muscle I am strung. I'll fight, if I live that long, every hour, every day and year, to the end of this country, for the Union and the Constitution. [Strong applause.]

The South laugh at the little shams of the hour with which they agitate us, but their purpose is deep and dark. They mean to carry out their system of "Oligarchy" at *whatever cost*. Looking upon slavery as I now do, having *seen it* from every side, and *knowing* that the South intend the destruction of this Union, were I to stand before the *congregated world* I would declare it, I will hew slavery from *crest to hip, from hip to heel, and cut my way through* WHITE, BLACK, AND YELLOW; *nerves, muscles, bone; tribes and races* to the Gulf of Mexico. [Cheers.]

The war may bring about a change in our constitutional, legal and social position to slavery. Servile insurrections must occur that will *terrify the nations*. Four millions of slaves will, in the darkness, enact deeds that shall *startle pale midnight on her starry throne.*

THE PASTORAL AID SOCIETY.—A clerical convocation of the Pastoral Aid Society of Illinois, was held at Galesburg and Knoxville, on the 8th, 9th and 10th inst., when a number of the clergy identified with this movement from Chicago and the rural districts, were present. Sermons were preached in St. John's Church, Knoxville, and Grace Church, Galesburg, during the session, by the Rev. Dr. Pratt and Messrs. Bishop and Cheney of Chicago, and Weldon, of Freeport. Addresses of a practical and missionary character were made by the same gentlemen, and the Rev. Messrs. Smithett of Galesburg, and Clark of Geneseo, at the Galesburg meeting; and at Knoxville, the Rev. H. N. Bishop delivered an excellent address before the Knox County Bible Society.

☞ William H. Hill of Harrison county, Iowa, who wrote a letter to Virginia sympathising with the rebellion, is now *en route* for Fort Warren.

SONGS FOR THE ARMY AND THE PEOPLE, No. 3.

BY FLEB.

THE WARNING.

I.

As Egypt's doom of woe drew nigh,
In answer to the bondman's cry,
Sweet Mercy called, in hope to save,
"Give freedom to the toiling slave."

II.

When Pharaoh, in his stubborn pride,
Jehovah, Lord of hosts, defied,
The blood, the hail, the first-born's grave
Compelled the freedom of the slave.

III.

And when his heart yet harder grew,
The fleeing bondman to pursue,
With whelming flood the Red Sea wave
Guarded the freedom of the slave.

IV.

Take warning, O my country! this,
Thy trying hour of mercy is;
One deed alone the land can save—
Give freedom to the toiling slave!

V.

Then shall thy night of fear be past—
This first rebellion prove the last;
In triumph shall thy banner wave,
Bearing God's freedom to the slave.

VI.

But haste; for portents fill the sky!
From o'er the sea new storms draw nigh!
America, the strong, the brave,
Strike for thyself and for the slave!

THE UNION ARMY OF KENTUCKY.

Its Formation, Strength and Organization—The Impending Campaign.

[Kentucky Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

In view of the anticipated early opening of the campaign by Gen. Buell's army, the subjoined exhibition of the number of regiments composing it, their agglomeration into divisions, their present position, together with short descriptions of the principal commanders, &c., will doubtless be welcome to your readers:

Ohio—Thirty regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, three detached companies of cavalry, and six batteries of artillery of six pieces each.

Indiana—Twenty-nine regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, four detached companies of cavalry, and five batteries of artillery of six pieces each.

Kentucky—Twenty-three regiments of infantry, four regiments of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery of six pieces each.

Pennsylvania—Three regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, two detached companies of cavalry, and one battery of artillery of six pieces.

Illinois—Three regiments of infantry.

Michigan—Three regiments of infantry, one battery of artillery of six pieces.

Wisconsin—Three regiments of infantry.

Minnesota—Two regiments of infantry, and one battery of artillery of six pieces.

Tennessee—Two regiments of infantry.

Regulars—One full infantry regiment, three battalions (forming parts of three other regiments), and three batteries of artillery of six pieces each.

Thus we have:

INFANTRY.

	No. Reg'ts.		No. Reg'ts.
Ohio	30	Michigan	3
Indiana	29	Wisconsin	3
Kentucky	23	Minnesota	2
Pensylvania	3	Tennessee	2
Illinois	3	Regulars	2½

Total number infantry regiments....101½

CAVALRY.

	No. Reg'ts.		No. Reg'ts.
Kentucky	4	Ohio	2
Pennsylvania	2	Indiana	1
Detached companies from Pennsylvania			2
Detached companies from Ohio and Indiana			7

Total cavalry.....9 regiments and 9 companies.

ARTILLERY.

	No. Bat's.		No. Bat's.
Ohio	6	Pennsylvania	1
Indiana	5	Michigan	1
Kentucky	2	Minnesota	1
Regulars	3		

Total number of batteries....19

Making an aggregate of about 100,000 infantry, 11,000 cavalry, and 3,000 artillerists, with over 100 guns. Of these 114,000 men, about 75,000 have been pronounced fit for the field, and formed into brigades and divisions, including about 68,000 infantry, 5,000 cavalry, and 2,500 artillerists. Of the remaining 39,000, probably 5,000 will yet be added to one or more of the divisions, and the balance form a reserve, to be kept in a camp of instruction, and partly employed in guarding railroad bridges and crossings, preventing the rising of Secessionists in disloyal counties, convoying trains, etc. The reserve will include about one-third of the Kentucky contingent, nearly half of the cavalry, some raw artillery, and the most recently recruited regiments from Ohio and Indiana. It appears from the above that the cavalry arm is not proportionately represented among the forces that are to take the field. The truth is, that for want of arms and proficiency in drill, one of the Ohio, the Indiana, and the two Pennsylvania regiments, will prove a dead expense to the Government. The brunt of the war will be over before they will be fit for field duty, and the best the War Department could do would be to transform them into infantry regiments.

Of the infantry selected for active work, about one-half is effective, the other only tolerably so. The best regiments are the 6th, 10th, 32d and 37th Indiana; the 1st 2d, 9th, 10th, 24th, and 41st Ohio; 1st Wisconsin, 19th and 24th Illinois, 2d Minnesota, and 7th Michigan. The cavalry will prove only moderately serviceable. Of the artillery about ten batteries are likely to perform their part of the campaign creditable. The remainder will be more apt to scare than to kill the rebels. The infantry and artillery are splendidly armed. Of the cavalry some portions are fully armed, others have sabres and pistols, and again some only sabres. As to clothing, the troops are all well supplied.

But whatever deficiencies there may be in drill and discipline among our forces in this State, they are compensated for to a great extent by the excellent natural qualities of the material of which they are composed. I feel warranted by virtue of my personal acquaintance with most of the Union armies in expressing the opinion that the mass of the men of the army of the Ohio is not equalled by any other portion of the Union soldiery in intelligence, physical vigor, moral soundness, and noble impulses. Nine-tenths consist of the hard-fisted, high-spirited, self-reliant sons of the Northwest—the essence of its agricultural and industrial population—the real flower of the land. They are all wide-awake, energetic, plucky representatives of true Americanism. They know what they propose to fight for, and will fight well, if their leaders only understand how to handle them. All it wants is to rouse and sustain their native spirit, and the General that can do it will not fail of victory.

Gen. Buell has so far organized five divisions, consisting each of infantry, with a proper complement of cavalry and artillery. Prudence forbids the revelation of the details of their composition. They are respectively commanded by Generals McCook, Mitchel, Nelson, Thomas, and Crittenden. Brigadier General McCook was a captain in the regular army, and afterwards Colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Ohio three months' men. His regiment was attached to Gen. Schenk's brigade at the battle of Bull Run. He is a rather youthful commander, but his friends have great confidence in him. Brigadier General Mitchel is the well known professor and lecturer and professor of astronomy. Brigadier General Nelson is the lieutenant of the navy that made so successful a campaign in October and November in Eastern Kentucky. Brigadier General Thomas was a colonel of regular cavalry. Brigadier General Thomas L. Crittenden is the son of ex-Senator J. J. Crittenden, and brother of the rebel Major General in command in Eastern Tennessee. I do not think that he had any previous military experience.

Commanders of brigades under these acting Major-Generals are Generals Wood, Johnson, and Haskell (all three officers of the regular army), Negley (a well-known citizen of Pittsburgh, who saw service in Mexico), Shoepff Hungarian, ex-captain of artillery in the Austrian service, and for a long time one of the Examiners in the Patent Office), Dumont (distinguished in Western Virginia), and Rousseau, Boyle, and Card (prominent Kentuckians, appointed from civil life), and a number of senior Colonels, among whom are Colonel Ammon of the 24th Ohio, Colonel Turchin of the 19th Illinois, Colonel Gill of the 33d Ohio, and Colonel Mansen of the 10th Indiana.

How much of good generalship we may expect from Gen. Buell himself and the division and brigade commanders under him can only be conjectured. None of all these generals has a record whereupon to base a well-founded opinion as to their probable success in leading large bodies of men. The battle-field alone furnishes the true test of strategic ability.

The opinion is entertained by our Generals that the fortunes of war will be decided in this State in a comparatively short time. In four weeks at furthest, after beginning operations, they expect not only to have swept the last vestige of secession out of Kentucky, east of the Tennessee river, but also to be opposite Nashville. They believe that but one great battle will be fought. When it will take place depends, of course, upon the moves with which the rebels will respond to those of our forces. But Gen. Buell, after receiving the signal to move, from Washington, will operate his columns with the utmost vigor and celerity, and soon force a decisive encounter upon the enemy. One thing I deem certain: the fighting that is to come will be the severest on our side performed since the outbreak of the great insurrection. These Western soldiers will make short but bloody work.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, January 16, 1862.

On Wednesday, Gen. McClernand's column moved forward from Fort Jefferson, and the columns under Gen. Paine, Col. Cook, and also those under the command of Generals Smith and Wallace, at Paducah, have made similar moves. Gen. Grant commands the expedition. The following regiments compose the commands:

GEN. PAINE'S COLUMN.

Seventh Illinois, Col. John Cook; Twenty-eighth Illinois, Col. A. K. Johnson; Eleventh Illinois, Col. W. H. L. Wallace; Twentieth Illinois, Col. C. C. Marsh; Twenty-second Illinois, Col. Dougherty; the Seventh, and two companies of the First Illinois cavalry, and Taylor's and Houghteling's batteries.

GEN. M'CLERNAND'S COLUMN.

Tenth Illinois, Col. James D. Morgan; Eighteenth Illinois, Col. M. K. Lawler; Twenty-seventh Illinois, Col. W. P. Buford; Twenty-ninth Illinois, Col. J. S. Reardon; Thirtieth Illinois, Col. Phil. B. Fouke; Thirty-first Illinois, Col. John A. Logan; Companies B and F, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, Col. T. L. Dickey, and Stuart's, O'Larnett's, Carmichard's and Nolan's cavalry companies, and Schwartz's and Dresser's batteries.

GENERAL SMITH'S COLUMN.

Ninth Illinois, Col. E. A. Paine; Twelfth Illinois, Col. John McArthur; Fortieth Illinois, Col. S. G. Hick; Forty-first Illinois, Col. Isaac G. Pugh; Eleventh Indiana, Col. Lew. Wallace; Twenty-third Indiana, Col. W. L. Sanderson; Eighth Missouri, Col. M. L. Smith; Hopkins', Willard's, and Buell's batteries; Second Illinois cavalry; Thielman's cavalry; and two companies of the Fourth cavalry of Regulars.

This gives a force of nineteen regiments of infantry, four regiments and two companies of cavalry, and seven batteries of artillery. The Mississippi is more filled with ice to-day than yesterday. Nothing yet heard from Stuart's Fifty-fifth; their rations would only last until last night. A steamer was sent to their relief from Cape Girardeau yesterday.

Flag officer Foote put the six completed gun-boats in commission to-day. Col. Smith's Lead Mine regiment has just arrived. Two other regiments will arrive in the morning. Col. Stuart's regiment is fast in the ice near Muddy Island twenty-five miles above Cape Girardeau. Steamer Illinois tried to get to her assistance but could not on account of the ice.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

Senator Wilson's substitute for the sutler bill abolishes sutlers altogether, and empowers the Quartermaster General and Commissary General to furnish certain specified articles to regimental quartermasters, who shall sell them to the men at a profit not to be more than 10 per cent. beyond the original cost, the total of sales not to be over a quarter of the soldier's monthly pay, and to be a lien upon it only to this extent.

Important news has been received from Mexico. A new Cabinet had been formed with Gen. DeGolado at its head. Congress, before adjourning, vested full powers in Juarez. The regular army has been increased to fifty-two thousand men, and volunteers enough to raise the army to one hundred and fifty thousand. Vera Cruz has been declared no longer a port of entry. Tampico, situated on a shallow river, and easy of defence, is to be held against the French.

The Juarez Government, with popular satisfaction, has laid two direct taxes on the people, and has issued a proclamation ordering the civil authorities to respect foreign residents. Comonfort has come forward to support the Government. Full amnesty is offered to the Church Party. The Spaniards find no allies. The few Reactionists left were subdued or were voluntarily coming in.

Mr. Cameron was confirmed to-day by the Senate, by 28 to 14. The Republicans voting nay were: Trumbull, Grimes, Wilkinson, Harlan, Foster and Hale.

Senator Browning introduced a bill re-organizing the artillery. It divides it into two corps of heavy and light artillery, both under one Major General, each comprising two Brigadiers, ten Colonels, ten Lieutenant Colonels, and thirty Majors. The heavy artillery is to have one hundred, and the light, sixty batteries.

Senator Collamer reported back the House bill abolishing franking, with the addition of a proviso continuing the privilege to the Post Office and other executive departments, for the transmission of official matter, and to all to whom it has been granted personally or by name.

It was stated in executive session, and not denied, that the celebrated letter of Adjutant General Thomas concerning affairs in Missouri and Kentucky was written at Cameron's instance, and published by his direction; also, that it contained untrue statements of private interviews in Kentucky, held in his presence, and that after the publication Thomas was Cameron's confidential officer and virtually Secretary of War.

Gen. Jim Lane to-day had an interview with the President, Secretary Stanton, and Gen. McClellan, at which all three united in authorizing him to prosecute the war with his expedition according to his own principles. Gen. McClellan arranged Lane's staff, giving him seventeen officers from the army of the Potomac. J. Champion Vaughan, of Kansas, will be first Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel The staff is equal to that of a Major General. Gen. Lane leaves on Monday for Chicago.

☞ The "Bohemian Brigade," attached to Gen. Grant's expedition from Cairo, numbers twenty persons, representing the press of Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, New York, Boston, etc.

1862. PROSPECTUS. 1862

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

A Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly Newspaper.

DEVOTED TO
News, Commerce, Politics, Agriculture, Science and Literature.

NO COMPROMISE WITH TRAITORS.

"The Union, It Must and Shall be Preserved."

This well known and popular journal is noted for avowing its sentiments with candor, fearlessness and independence. It has aimed to be Right rather than Popular, and takes the responsibility of telling the Truth, regardless of the offence that may be given to Prejudice and Ignorance.

The PRINCIPLES which the CHICAGO TRIBUNE espouses and advocates are:

THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM,
JUSTICE AND HUMANITY.
IMPROVEMENT OF THE MORAL, MENTAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE MASSES.
THE PERPETUITY OF THE UNION,
OBEDIENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION
AND SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS.
FREE HOMESTEADS FOR THE LANDLESS,
ENCOURAGEMENT OF HOME INDUSTRY.
NO POLITICAL JOBBERY,
HONEST MEN FOR OFFICES,
ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT,
A SOUND CURRENCY, AND DEATH TO ALL "WILD CAT SHINPLASTERS."

And the prosecution of the War against Treason, until the last rebel has laid down his arms. Though this wicked rebellion against the best and most beneficent Government that ever existed in the world, has become fearfully strong, yet the American Republic is far stronger. The loyal "Mudsills" will yet subjugate the arrogant Oligarchy. To this patriotic end the TRIBUNE will work without growing weary, until the Union has made a footstool of its foes.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

But the CHICAGO TRIBUNE while fearless in the expression of its opinions and patriotic in its endeavors, aims at being a *first class newspaper*. It contains full accounts of all the interesting occurrences of the day, and pays more money for Special Telegraphic Dispatches and Correspondence, than any Journal out of New York, and publishes more and fresher news than any paper circulating in the West. It brings the news to the people of the Northwest two or three days sooner than the papers of the seaboard cities.

The weekly contents of the TRIBUNE embrace:

1st.—A COMPLETE CURRENT HISTORY OF the Progress of the War.
2nd.—THE GENERAL NEWS OF THE DAY—Casualties by Sea and Land—Extraordinary Events of all kinds.
3rd.—COPIOUS TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES, containing the Latest News from all parts, down to the hour of going to press.
4th.—REPORTS OF MEETINGS, WHETHER Political, Religious, Agricultural, Educational, or Miscellaneous.
5th.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS AND OF State Legislatures—Important Speeches and Documents.
6th.—MARKET REPORTS, EMBRACING EVERY article the Farmer or Dealer can expect to find quoted in a newspaper. The TRIBUNE has achieved a high reputation as a Commercial Paper.
7th.—VERY CAREFULLY PREPARED AGRICULTURAL and Horticultural articles by "RURAL" and other able writers on the Farm and Garden.
8th.—POETRY, TALES, ANECDOTES AND Gossip, Reviews, and Pleasant Miscellany.

In short, the purpose and ambition of the Editors are, to make the CHICAGO TRIBUNE so interesting and valuable a visitor that no intelligent Western family can AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT.

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE (52 issues per annum)	$1.50
To Clubs—Three copies (rate at $1.33)	4.00
—Five copies (rate at $1.20)	6.00
—Ten copies (rate at $1.00)	10.00
—Twenty copies	20.00

Any person sending us twenty or more subscribers will be entitled to an extra copy for his services. For a club of Fifty the TRI-WEEKLY will be sent free, and for a club of One Hundred, the DAILY TRIBUNE.

TRI-WEEKLY (156 issues per annum)	$4.00
For six months	2.00
For three months	1.00
Clubs of Five (rate of $3.60)	18.00
" Ten (rate of $3.50)	35.00
" Twenty (rate of $3.25)	65.00
" Fifty (rate of $3.00)	150.00

The TRI-WEEKLY contains all the news in the DAILY, and brings just as late intelligence on the days of its publication, viz: Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

DAILY TRIBUNE (310 issues per annum)	$7.00
For six months	4.00
For three months	2.00

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk. Address
TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

☞ Only the weekly papers that receive the above, with special request to copy it, will be entitled to a DAILY exchange.

Variety Store.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.

THE DIME CREEPER,

The nicest thing in the world to prevent falling in slippery weather. Also,

Just Received,

Another lot of WHITE'S CELEBRATED

STUB TOE SKATES.

These Skates are used in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo and St. Louis in preference to all others.

Peugeot's Great Variety Store

No. 108 LAKE STREET.

Furs.

RUSSIAN, AMERICA[N] AND Hudson Bay Company's Furs.

Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating

Beebe's Silk Hats.

Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves

At Wholesale or Retail.

THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.
FURRIERS AND MANUFACTURERS.
107 Randolph Street, ...Chicago.
Branch of 530 Broadway, New York.

☞ All goods warranted as represented. for Shipping Furs.

Dry Goods.

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue.

Have in store a large stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.

We have come down to a War Basis, making the RULE and Credit the Exception, and Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEE[...]
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut
Also—Chamber, Dining Room and
Common Furniture,
In great variety. Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and made to order.
☞ Particular attention paid to country orders.

Bags and Sacks.

ORDERS FILLED FOR
BAGS AND SACKS
Of every description,
Printed with New and Appropriate Brands
AT FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
22 Market Street.
SIMEON FARWELL.

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE.—N. Jackson, having associated himself with Mr. C. SHULTZ, for the purpose of carrying on a General Produce and Commission Business. The business will be carried on at the Old Stand, Jackson, 205 and 207 Kinzie street, under the firm of JACKSON & SHULTZ. The same care and promptness in business as heretofore, will characterize the business of the new firm. Chicago, Jan. 1st, 1862. NATHAN JACKSON, C. SHULTZ.

NEW STEAM BAKERY.—The subscribers have opened a wholesale Bakery establishment at No. 266 Randolph street, for the manufacture and sale of Crackers, Bread, and Pies, all of which will be found to be of quality and excellence. The facilities we have for doing a large business, such as will enable us to fill all orders promptly, which we are favored. Country Merchants well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. THOMPSON & TEMPLETON, P. O. Box 1266. 266 Randolph st.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of GOSS & PHILLIPS, is dissolved by mutual consent, from and after the first of January, 1862. Either parties are authorized to sign in liquidation. WM. B. PHILLIPS will continue the business as heretofore, on corner of Clark and 12th, and 27 Randolph. Chicago, Jan. 11th, 1862. DANIEL GOSS, WM. B. PHILLIPS.

TO PRINTERS.—A second hand Ruggles' Engine Press, for sale for one hundred and fifty dollars. Just the thing for working bill cards, labels, hand bills, legal and business blanks, in complete order. Address W. H. RAND, Tribune Office, Chicago.

TO INVENTORS. COBURN & MARKS, Patent Lawyers and Solicitors, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Office No. 11 Larmon's Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets. Post Office Box 4405. Agents at Washington, D. C., and London, England. given and circulars sent gratis.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION—BY JOHN RANKIN.
GREAT CLEARING SALE OF FURNITURE,
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY mornings, Jan. 23d and 24th, on account of the proprietors moving from the Furniture trade, and having to vacate store before the 1st of February, I will sell without reserve, on the premises,
NO. 203 LAKE STREET,
Beginning at 10 o'clock, the balance of stock of Common Furniture belonging to J. & A. Liebenstein, comprising Fine Mahogany, Parlor and Chamber, Mahogany Sofas, Sofa Chairs and Rockers, Marble Top Tables, Card and Center Tables, and Cane and Wooden Chairs and Rockers, Mahogany Frame Mirrors, Clocks, and all articles usually kept in a first class store.
The trade are respectfully invited to attend.
Country buyers can have their purchases packed and shipped at a small expense. JOHN RANKIN, Auctioneer.

Medicinal.

CHICAGO CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.—The Dispensary of the Infirmary, in Ewing's Block, corner of North and North Water sts., is open daily, from 2 to 3 o'clock, for the gratuitous treatment of the poor afflicted with diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Attending Surgeons, EDWARD L. HOLMES, EDWIN POWELL.
Consulting Surgeons, Prof. D'N. BRAINARD, Prof. JOS. W. FREER.

TRUSTEES.—Walter L. Newberry, President; V. Dyer, Luther Haven, Vice Presidents; Secretary; Ezra B. McCagg, William Barry, Moseley, William H. Brown, Dr. John Evans, Bentley, John H. Kinzie, Philo Carpenter.

☞ To Consumptives.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted; and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

KNOW THYSELF! Dr. J. H. McCANN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, detects the true condition and locality of disease, by a new and scientific method, without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, eases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal Weakness, Rupture, Diarrhoea. In short, all curable cases of long standing cured in the shortest time. We are not a "cure-all" doctor, and will take no case without a fair prospect of recovery.

Female Diseases, &c.

Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, be speedily cured, without poisonous drugs, or unpalatable medicines of any kind. The afflicted are cordially invited to call.

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.

All communications strictly confidential. the Street Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. to my address, inclosing a stamp, attention, or for two stamps I will send a pamphlet free.

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from the Court of Cook County, in favor of J. F. plaintiff, and against John Worth, defendant, o'clock A. M., on the 23d day of January, north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right and interest of said defendant in and to the described property, to wit:—Lot forty seven, Block twenty [20] in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section seven [7], Township thirty-nine [39], fourteen [14], east of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, and State of Illinois, as recorded in the Recording Office of Cook County, Book one hundred and twenty-five, Page fifty. A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By W. WAYMAN, Deputy. Dated the 31st day of December, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of George plaintiff, and against John G. Mitchell, John and William Windoes, defendants, at 10 o'clock on the twenty-third day of January, 1862, at the door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, offer for sale at public vendue, all the right interest of said defendant in and to the scribed property, to wit:—Lot twenty [20], [96], eighty eight [88], ninety [90] and ninety in Butterfield's Addition to Chicago, together with the appurtenances thereon, all in the County of and State of Illinois. A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy. Dated the 3d day of January, 1862.

In this city, at the residence of Wm. Thomas, by Rev. K. Stone, Mr. THOMAS JACK and ABETH M. ROBINSON, all of this city.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of execution, issued from the Court of Cook County, in favor of Michael plaintiff, and against John G. Adams, o'clock A. M., on the 5th day of January, the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue the right, title and interest of said defendant in the following described property, to wit: Lot nine [79] and eighty [80], in out lot [81], in the Canal Trustees' subdivision seven [7], in Township thirty-nine [39], North fourteen [14] east of the Third Principal Meridian, situated in the City of Chicago, County of State of Illinois, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy. Dated the 10th day of January, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of Jacob plaintiff, and against Hiram A. Tucker, o'clock A. M., on the 4th day of February, the north door of the Court House, in the City of I shall offer for sale at public vendue ing described property, to wit:—Lot one [1] twenty seven [27], Carpenter's Addition to Chicago. ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff. By T. M. BRADLEY. Dated the 14th day of January, 1862.